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THE X RAY IN MEDICINE

SOME EXPERIMENTS MADE BEFORE DOCTORS OF THIS CITY.

Needle Plainly Seen in the Hand of a Woman Patient Who Had Suspected Its Presence—Shadowgraph of a Man's Hand Shows the Point of Fracture in a Finger—Stereopticon Views of Tests Made with Various Substances.

At the meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New-York, at the Academy of Medicine last night, Dr. William J. Morton gave a lecture of interest on "The X Ray and Some of Its Relations to Medicine." There were also demonstrations of apparatus at work and stereopticon views.

President Edward D. Fisher was in the chair, and the attendance was so large that many had to stand.

Dr. Morton, who was assisted by several experts, said that from time immemorial there has been a desire to fully explore the mysteries of the human body, and told of the various aids to such research up to the present time. It was no wonder, then, that the X ray has excited general interest, as no greater auxiliary to diagnosis has been given.

After a definition of the Röntgen rays, the lecturer remarked that in the search for full knowledge of them medical men might leave the battle royal to the scientists and turn their attention to the practical application of the discovery, one result of which was to enable the differentiation of the tissues to be carried to a greater refinement.

After paying tribute to Edison and Tesla, the one for his study of fluoroscopy and the other for general research, Dr. Morton showed and described the apparatus he used in demonstration.

In doing this he distributed for inspection a number of interesting shadowgraphs, remarking that these did not give the best impressions of the value of the discovery, and that the stereopticon did no better. The real work was by the negatives. This was the case in the shadowgraph of a child in which the osseous structure was shown, but the interesting cerebral results were absent in the shadowgraph positive and describable in the negative.

The apparatus shown consisted of a Crocker-Wheeler quarter horse-power motor with a make-and--break attachment connected with the street arc light wires, a Rhumkorff coil with a four-and-a-half-inch spark, a cabinet for tests in opacity, and Crookes tubes of various patterns.

The tube used by the lecturer was a little different from the ordinary Crookes tube. He called it a focus tube. It had the usual anode and cathode adjustments, and when the attachments were made there was a beautiful demonstration of the greenish, opaline flourescence characteristic of the X rays.

Dr. Morton then exhibited Mr. Edison's flouroscope and a screen coated with tungstate of calcium. It was but sixteen inches by twenty, while the cost was more than $100.

With the flouroscope and the X rays in the wooden box, more than a hundred of the audience, many of them women, were able to clearly see the bones of their own hands, President Fisher being the first to test the invention.

Then the fluorescent screen was placed about ten inches outside the box, and Dr. Morton interposed his hand and arm, and the test of the ability of the rays to conquer the opacity of the wood was absolutely satisfactory, as the bones of the hand and arm were shown on the screen. Other tests with pills in a morocco box and various objects in interposition were made, and the last test of the head of Dr. Brill between the box and the screen showed many of the bones of the experiments Dr. Morton remarked:

"What a man sees himself he's satisfied about."

Dr. Joseph Saxl presented a woman patient who was suspected of having a needle in her right hand. This was placed over and bandaged with adhesive plaster to a shutter containing a sensitive plate and the X rays were exposed for five minutes. When the plate was developed an unusually successful shadowgraph was found, and the needle was plainly seen in the hand, parallel to the bones of the two middle fingers.

While the shadowgraph was being taken the fluoroscope was used to see if the work was going on satisfactorily, and this enabled many who had not seen the skeletons of their hands to do so. A second shadowgraph of a man's hand showed distinctly the point of fracture in a finger.

A number of stereopticon views were thrown on a screen. They included portreats of Profs. Crookes and Röntgen, skeletons of hands and feet, and objects concealed in coverings whose opacity offered no resistance to the rays. The best of the views were of a trout and a flounder and Dr. Morton's left foot in a boot. The bones were visible and the leather did not appear, while the nails and buttons in the gear were as distinct as though marked in India ink.

At the conclusion of the lecture Dr. Morton was heartily applauded and congratulated.

These physicians were elected members of the society at the meeting:

Robert Abrahams, John L. Adams, Ernest W. Auzal, Frank H. Bartlett, Joseph N. Bishop, Follen Cabot, Richard H. Cunningham, Joseph Davidson, Francis W. Davis, James S. Doubleday, Arthur B. Duel, Edward S. Farrington, James A. Ferguson, Joseph Freedman, Rowland G. Freeman, J. Riddle Goffe, William J. Greanelle, Edmund Y. Hill, Austin W. Hollis, George Mannheimer, Charles A. Manson, John H. O'Connor, F. Van Rensselaer Phelps, Albert Pittis, Robert H. Pretlow, Jonas E. Reinthaler, Alfonso A. Richardson, John C. Sharp, A. Josephine Sherman, William A. Shufelt, Edward F. Smith, John J. Tierney, Francis A. Utter, George R. White.

Dr. Morton's lecture last night was a corollary to one he delivered last Friday night on the X ray and its application to dentistry, under the auspices of the New-York Odontological Society.

DESCRIBED THE ROENTGEN RAY.

Dr. C. W. Stevens at the New-York Polyclinic Medical School.

An exhibition of the apparatus used in Columbia College by M. I. Pupin for making Röntgen photographs was given in the surgical lecture room of the New-York Polyclinic Medical School last evening by Dr. Charles W. Stevens.

Dr. John Wyeth, President of the Faculty, introduced Dr. Stevens to more than 500 men and women who were present. Dr. Stevens described a Crookes tube, a Rubinkorff coil, a cathode ray, and a Röntgen ray. Then he gave a stereopticon display of the Röntgen photographs of hands and feet which have been collected by M. I. Pupin.

Major Carey, who had his wrist fractured two weeks ago, then placed the bandaged arm under the fluorescent Crookes tube, above a negative plate, covered up in its holder. This negative was not developed last night owing to the lack of facilities.

The lecture ended by an invitation to those present to look through two Edison fluorscopes, and many in the gathering did so.

Evidences of Murder in a Car.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 27.—Evidences of a murder, of which John H. Brownrigg of Dublin, Ireland is supposed to have been the victim, have been found in a Chicago, Burlington and Northern freight car recently received here. In the car were found a blood-stained coat, hat, shirt, and a newspaper. The coat and hat were cut in several pieces as though a knife had been thrust through them. In one of the coat pockets there was a letter from Edward S. Roe of Dublin to John L. Roe of Union, Vancouver Island, introducing John H. Brownrigg, who, it was explained, would leave Nov. 1, 1895, for Union to locate. The authorities think Brownrigg was murdered in the car and his body thrown out. The car has been traced to St. Louis, but as the trains for this section are all made up there, the clothing may have been left in the car before that city was reached.

PROGRESS IN VENEZUELA CASE.

Balfour's Reply to Harcourt and Conditions in Washington.

LONDON, April 27.—Sir William Harcourt, in accordance with notice given by him April 23, asked the Government what, if any, arrangements had been made to conclude by arbitration a settlement of the differences between the United States and Great Britain in regard to Venezuela.

A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, said that arrangements to arbitrate in respect to the Venezuelan and other questions was a matter which both the British and the United States Governments had in view.

The latest communications on the subject which had been received from the United States, Friday, were under consideration. They dealt with the general question of arbitration and the Venezuelan dispute. To give further information concerning the matter, he concluded, would at the present time be inexpedient.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Misinformation as to the Venezuelan commission multiplies on both sides of the Atlantic. The latest developed idea that the work of the Venezuelan Commission is being delayed through the influence of the Administration, in order that it may carry out some undefined plan of settling the boundary dispute by diplomatic negotiations, thus avoiding any sharply drawn decision on the controversy, such as the commission was instructed to make, appears to be as wholly unsubstantiated as many previous rumors on the same subject. Nor is there any firmer foundation for the guess that the trend of opinion in the commission is adverse to Great Britain.

The Administration has never interfered in the least with the progress made by the commission in developing evidence upon the disputed boundary, and a definite quietus is put upon the rumor that Secretary Olney has been able to threaten Lord Salisbury with a decision favorable to Venezuela by the declaration of members of the commission that up to this time much of the British contention has not been successfully attacked by Venezuela, the latter's claims in turn having been unsupported by valid evidence. The sole delay that is now annoying the commission results from the slowness with which the Venezuelan copies of Spanish archives are being translated, and the consequent loss of time which will be involved in sending an agent to Madrid and Seville to verify the accuracy of all quotations submitted by both contestants. The case, so far as the Dutch records are concerned, is practically complete, except in its verification, and these broadly combat Venezuela's claim to any considerable possessions as the heir of Spain of the Orinoco River above its mouth.

From an authentic source it is also learned that no unimpeachable evidence has yet been forthcoming to sustain any Venezuelan claim east of the Pomeroon River at the coast, as well as to large areas in the basin of the Cuyuni and other western tributaries of the Essequibo. These, however, may be subsequently presented, the Venezuelan case being concededly incomplete at present, and the agents of that country being still engaged in preparing documents bearing on the interior possessions of Spain when Dutch colonial encroachments were being resisted.

It is estimated that by no possibility can the report of the commission be prepared in less than a month after all possible evidence has been collected, and none of the Commissioners, who are without exception making every effort to complete their labors, has any idea that the case will be in condition for final consideration for another month. In the meantime, the Commissioners are neither informed of any diplomatic negotiations to render their work superfluous nor have they intimated in any manner, directly or indirectly, to Secretary Olney, or to any other person, that their decision would be unfavorable to either one of the parties in controversy. This for the simple reason that, like all Judges, they are waiting for a complete presentment of facts before formulating any decision.

FEELING IN BUSINESS ABROARD.

Ulysses D. Eddy Says Investors Await Our Position on the Currency.

Ulysses D. Eddy of Flint, Eddy & Co. has returned from Europe, where he passed the Winter, convinced that European confidence in American investments, can be regained only by the firm establishment by this Government of the gold standard of money. When that policy shall be declared, the surplus stores of capital in Europe, in his opinion, will yield generously to the inducements offered here for the profitable employment of capital. Mr. Eddy arrived Saturday by the St. Paul, and appeared at his office yesterday.

"Money is so abundant in London," he said, "that call loans are made at the rate of one half of 1 per cent. per year. Time money is also very cheap, while consols have risen to the unprecedented price of 114. High-class railway securities sell on a 3 per cent. basis. English investors are eagerly searching for opportunities to get better rates of interest. They have been buying mining stocks in great quantities, hoping in that way to average up their incomes. The European competition for desirable investments, particularly in Belgium, Holland, and France, is very great.

"Yet, anxious as they are to place their money, they look with suspicion upon American investments, preferring to take a lower rate of interest, where they are sure that they will get back the same kind of money that they invest. There is no reason to expect liberal investments in America until the financial question is settled upon some permanent basis. If that settlement be upon the basis of the gold standard, money will pour in upon us by hundreds of millions of dollars.

"In spite of the recent friction in reference to Venezuela, the feeling among Englishmen toward America seems to be kindly. Every one expresses the hope that the matter may soon be settled in a way honorable to both countries.

"The German Emperor's message to President Krüger of the Transvaal was made the basis of a violent outbreak against Germany. That country has lately been cutting very heavily into English trade. German goods are not only sold to England's former customers in different parts of the world, but in England itself in great quantities."

WILLIAM ZIEGLER LOST THE LIONS.

Mr. Ireland's Expressman Got Them Through a Stable Window.

WEST ISLIP, L. I., April 27.—The country home of John B. C. Ireland was recently sold by him to William Ziegler, the Brooklyn millionaire. The property included thirty-five acres of land, and houses and stables. On each side of the veranda was a marble lion, and there were several pieces of statuary to ornament the grounds. These Mr. Ireland reserved for himself. When the purchase was made Mr. Ireland had them removed to one of the stables. When Mr. Ziegler went to take possession, he claimed the lions and statuary, saying they were included in the bargain, and caused Jacob Melick, a carpenter, to guard them, telling him to arrest any one who attempted to move them.

Mr. Ireland, however, secured the lions and statuary. He sent John H. Irink, a local expressman, to the stable for them. The latter found the doors locked, but climbed through a window of the stable, and, securing the lions and statuary, carried them off with him. It is said that Mr. Ziegler will sue for their recovery. Mr. Ireland is also a New-York millionaire.

Drunk on Communion Wine.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 27.—Thomas Rutlege, six years old, and two other little boys, wandered into the Plymouth Brethren Church yesterday afternoon. They found the communion wine, and Rutlege drank it until he was unable to walk. His companions assisted him out of the church. He was found later lying in the street helpless. He was taken to a drug store, where a physician treated him for poison. Later the boy was brought to, and told what was the matter with him. The boys did not think they were doing anything wrong.

Was Gov. Morton the Donor?

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Mass., April 27.—At the Church of Our Saviour yesterday the pastor, the Rev. William Bayard Hale, made the announcement of a gift of $10,000 received toward the erection of the proposed new Episcopal church. Mr. Hale stated that the donor desired not to be known, but it is generally thought to be Gov. Levi P. Morton of New-York, as it is well understood that he takes a deep interest in the welfare of the society. This town once was the home of the Morton family.

LEXOW IS COMING AGAIN

WILL CO-OPERATE WITH GREATER NEW-YORK COMMISSION.

A Part of the Old Investigating Committee to Take Care of Platt's Interests in Framing the Charter for the Consolidated City—Resolutions Taken from This City to be Railroaded Through the Legislature in the Closing Hours.

ALBANY, April 27.—When Senator Lexow returned to Albany this evening he had in an inside pocket just such a resolution as THE TIMES stated four weeks ago he would introduce during the closing hours of the Legislature. It was dictated by the Republican boss, and is intended to keep the Greater New-York Committee to be appointed under the Greater New-York bill under his thumb and to steer it in the way in which he shall dictate.

The resolution which Mr. Lexow brought with him provides that the sub-committee of the committee which investigated the Greater New-York last year be continued to act in conjunction with the committee to be created under the Greater New-York bill.

The reason given for this is that the power to compel the attendance of witnesses is vested in State officers and the Legislature only, and that this power cannot be delegated to such a committee or commission as is created by the Greater New-York measure.

The actual meaning and purpose of the resolution is to protect the Republican Party's interests in formulating a charter for nearly 3,500,000 people.

Then, too, Mr. Platt is fearful that Gov. Morton might appoint as members of the commission men who have independent views, not biased by politics. He is fearful that, even if he selected the men, they might prove recreant to the appointing power and assert their independent spirit.

The drawing of a charter such as will be necessary is not an easy task, and the brunt of it would fall upon lawyers. Should these lawyers be left entirely to the direction of the commission, which, with two Mayors, as ex-officio members, who are openly and avowedly opposed to consolidation, it is possible that the result might not be what Mr. Platt had planned.

The sub-committee which it is proposed to tack on to the Consolidation Commission is to consist of Senators Lexow, Brush, Page, and Grady; Assemblymen O'Grady, Austin, Wells, Keenholts, and McKeown.

Messrs. Grady and McKeown are the only Democrats on this committee. All the others are stanch supporters of the Republican State machine. The only possible exception to the rule is Senator Brush of Brooklyn, who is opposed to consolidation.

When the calendar of the Senate was concluded, Mr. Cantor offered the resolutions, which were laid on the table.

The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, Pursuant to the authority conferred in and by a concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature, a joint committee composed of the standing committees on the affairs of cities of the Senate and Assembly, constituted and appointed a sub-committee, composed of four Senators, namely, Clarence Lexow, Charles B. Page, George W. Brush, and Thomas F. Grady, and five Assemblymen, namely, George C. Austin, James M. Wells, Timothy D. Grady, Jeremiah Keenholts, Edward M. Wells, and John McKeown, to inquire and investigate into all and singular the matters set forth in the said resolutions; and,

Whereas, Said sub-committee has commenced an investigation pursuant to said resolution, and thereafter presented a preliminary report on the 25th day of January, 1896, accompanied by a bill known as the "Consolidation bill," providing for the consolidation of the territories embraced within the limits of "Greater New-York," to take effect on the 1st day of January, 1898, and for a commission to draft a charter or laws for the government of said greater city, and report the same not later than the 1st day of March, 1897, to the next Legislature, and conferring upon said commission certain powers and authority; and

Whereas, said sub-committee has had said subject matter of inquiry under investigation during this session of the Legislature, and it is desirable that the Legislature, through its committee, shall co-operate with the commission provided for in said bill, and aid it in reaching a solution of the problems presented by municipal union and the administration of affairs of the greater city, and the authority of the legislative inquiry and process is broader in scope and greater in power than that which the commission may be conferred on said commission, and resort to legislative investigation and process may be necessary in oredr to carry into effect the purpose of said commission, and said commission is further limited in its inquiry to the framing of a charter or laws as aforesaid; therefore,

Resolved, That the inquiry and investigation provided for in and by said concurrent resolution be continued during the recess of the Legislature, and for that purpose the sub-committee hereinbefore referred to is hereby constituted and appointed a joint committee of this Legislature to inquire and investigate into all matters and things connected with and related to the question of municipal union of the territories forming the City of New-York, as enlarged under the provisions of the so-called Consolidation bill, with special reference to the executive, judicial, and administrative subdivisions, and their adaptation to the necessities and requirements of the greater city.

Said committee shall further inquire into the general question of metropolitan improvements for its territories as so enlarged, including transit facilities and improvements of intercommunication, parkways, parks, and general improvement of streets, municipal works, water front, and municipal accommodations for the people and citizens of said greater city.

And for the purpose aforesaid said committee is hereby authorized and empowered to take testimony, subpoena and examine witnesses, and to compel the production and discovery of books, papers, records, and documents, to employ counsel and a stenographer, and such other assistants as may be necessary for the performance of the duties and the making of the investigation hereinbefore set forth.

Said committee shall make a report of its proceedings and recommendations not later than the 15th of January, 1897, and may hold its sessions in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, and in the County of Richmond.

The resolutions will be pushed through under the gag rule.

Mining Exchange Leases Its Office.

In order to make a good display from the street and to have quarters suited to the prominence which the Mining Exchange was expected to enjoy in down-town business, that institution began its career on Feb. 20 with not only a board room for trading, but with spacious front offices, at 35 Broadway. A lease was signed yesterday by which the Exchange will relinquish its front quarters May 1 to a broker, who has agreed to pay $2,500 a year for them, and an immediate bonus in addition. The general offices of the Exchange will occupy a section of the board room in the rear, where, because of the condition of business, plenty of space can be spared.

Favor the Bank Consolidation.

President Rosenwald of the Southern National Bank said yesterday that the plan for consolidation with the Market and Fulton Bank, described Sunday in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, had already met with the approval of a majority of the stockholders. Proxies were on hand in good numbers authorizing a vote in its favor. He said the consolidation would be effected about June 10. Places will be made in the Market and Fulton Bank for some of the clerks in the Southern, and Mr. Rosenwald will undertake to furnish employment for the others in his private business and through his friends.

Commuters May Have Card Tables.

The order issued by Superintendent Reasoner of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad soon after the fatal accident two years ago at the Hackensack Bridge, forbidding the baggagemasters to furnish tables for commuters to use in the smoking car to play cards on, has been rescinded, and hereafter the baggagemasters may supply tables made of canvas, and, as in the past, receive tips for doing so. The reason the order was issued was that in the accident referred to at least one man was killed by having the table, which rested on his lap, driven into his body when the express struck the rear end of the way train.

Father and Son Kill Each Other.

ROSEDALE, Va., April 27.—Mr. Dutter and his son quarreled over a money transaction. The father fired several shots at his son, one of which took effect in his breast. As he fell, he shot his father through the heart, killing him instantly. The son lived half an hour.

WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS READY.

The Distribution to Begin in Washington To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The distribution of the diplomas and medals awarded to exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago will begin to-morrow. The delay of three years has seemed long to some of the exhibitors, but the Government has made all the haste possible in order to afford those entitled to the evidences of merit to hold the parchments and bronze disks which will now be put in their possession.

Each person or firm entitled to a medal and diploma will receive a box three feet long and six inches wide. It will contain a roll, or two rolls, according to the number of diplomas to which the recipient is entitled. At one end of the box will be found a thin pasteboard box. Within this box is a box of wood, with a sliding cover. In the inner box there is a glittering case of aluminium, and in this aluminium cover is the medal.

It is a large bronze medal, hung in a panel of crimson velvet, so that it can be swung both ways to show the obverse and reverse sides. The diplomas will be admired by all who can appreciate the difficulties of steel engraving and the task imposed upon the artist required to produce so large a plate. The engraved part of the diplomas is 18 by 24 inches. It is printed on a sheet 26 by 36 inches.

When the design of Will H. Low was accepted for the diploma, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing engaged Charles Schlecht of New-York to execute the work. He began the middle of August, 1893, and completed his work Jan. 1, 1895. It is all line work. There is much detail carefully wrought out, and the manner in which it was done drew from Mr. Low the compliment that the plate was, in his opinion, "the best plate which has been executed by an American engraver."

When the plate was completed, it was necessary to reproduce it by electrotype process, as the number of impressions to be taken was so large that it was out of the question to subject the original plate to the ordeal. Fifteen plates were made, and the perfection of these reproductions was regarded as another proof of the excellence of the line work by the engraver. Then 24,988 impressions were taken.

As each diploma was awarded to a different person, and the designation must be changed for each award, it was necessary to fill up the panel provided for that purpose by the use of letter press. That has been accomplished skillfully by the use of hairline and light-faced type, the impression from which harmonize admirably with the engraver's work.

ABDUCTED HIS TWIN BABES.

The Revenge of a Discarded Woman on Her Faithless Lover.

ELIOT, Wis., April 27.—There is great excitement here over the abduction of the twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Asher. There are fears that the little ones have been put out of the way for all time by the abductor, who is a woman. The motive for the abduction was revenge. Mr. Asher was at one time the accepted lover of Miss Amot. Just before the time set for their marriage, Asher married Miss Hannah Mayo, and this unsettled Miss Amot's mind.

Mr. Asher was absent from home Saturday night, and this fact becoming known to Miss Amot, she just before midnight went to the Asher home, and, breaking in through a window, presented herself at Mrs. Asher's bedside with a revolver in her hand. After abusing and threatening Mrs. Asher until the woman was in a state of mind bordering on insanity, the crazy girl took from their mother's side the twin babies and wrapped them in a bedspread and left the house with them. It was daylight before Mrs. Asher recovered sufficiently to give the alarm, and since that time an active search has been in progress, but without successful result.

Miss Amot was found about noon and admitted having taken the babies for revenge. To one person she declared she had killed them, but to Mr. Asher she said she had simply hidden them and would bring them back if given $500.

CYCLONE IN NORTH DAKOTA.

House Blown from over a Woman's Head—Schoolhouse Demolished.

FARGO, N. D., April 27.—The first cyclone in North Dakota since the Fargo catastrophe in 1890 is reported to have passed west of Barnes County last evening. The cyclone formed at the southern end of Lake Eckleson and moved in a zigzag course.

The worst damage is reported at Sanborn, where a schoolhouse and barn were demolished. At Hobart all the farm buildings of Nels Munson were swept away.

Mrs. Munson ran to the cellar. The building was swept from over her head, and the cellar was filled with debris, but she escaped with a few bruises. Munson was found unconscious, lying in a slough fifty yards away. His arms and legs are broken, and it is thought he is fatally injured internally.

The path of destruction was only a few feet wide, and included few buildings in its course of eight miles.

The force of the storm was spent at Valley City. Wires between here and Hobart are down.

Diminutive Cyclone in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 27.—A diminutive cyclone swept over a portion of Perry and Conway counties, Arkansas, yesterday afternoon. It destroyed a large amount of property, but so far as reported no lives were lost.

JURYMAN SUPPLIED HIS EVIDENCE.

Took Measurements at Place of Accident—Mistrial Directed.

A suit brought by Herman N. Lay against the Central Railroad of New-Jersey had a singular ending in Judge Lippincott's court, at Jersey City, yesterday. Mr. Lay's father was killed by a Central Railroad train at Bayonne, in April, and the son brought suit for $25,000.

When the case was resumed yesterday Mr. Holmes, counsel for the company, informed the Court that he visited the scene of the accident Sunday for his own information, and there found one of the jurors studying the surroundings and taking measurements. He, therefore, asked that a mistrial be ordered.

Mr. Parker, counsel for complainant, argued that a juryman had the right to inform himself about the place of the accident, so long as he rendered a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

Judge Lippincott granted the motion, and the juryman was ordered from the box.

New-York Man Dies in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 27.—Morris B. Hanford of New-York was found dead in his room at the Windsor Hotel this morning. He reached this city last night. When he retired he appeared to be all right. Death was due to internal troubles. A letter from J. A. Northwood of 238 West Fortieth Street, found in his coat pocket, disclosed his identity. The dead man was apparently sixty years old.

Got in the Way of a Cable Car.

The driver of a car of the Central Cross-Town Line tried to cross Broadway in front of a cable car at 6 o'clock last night. The cross-town car fared the worse. Several of its windows were broken and it was otherwise damaged. The driver was thrown from the platform and badly bruised, but he refused medical attendance.

Ohio Legislature Adjourned.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 27.—The seventy-second General Assembly of Ohio adjourned sine die at noon to-day. Gov. Bushnell visited each branch just before adjournment and delivered a short address.

Order Sparkling Arethusa Spring Water at Company's office, 5th Av. & 42d St., or from your grocer. —Adv.

QUARREL OVER M'KINLEY

BROOKLYN YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB HELPS HIS BOOM ALONG.

After a Heated and Acrimonious Debate a Few Members Pass Resolutions Indorsing His Candidacy for the Presidency—Thomas C. Platt Attacked, and Gov. Morton's Candidacy Laughed At—Letter from Senator Sherman.

A push was given to the McKinley boom last evening by the Young Men's Republican Club of Brooklyn, which indorsed the candidacy of the ex-Governor of Ohio after an exciting debate, in the course of which McKinley, Morton, Platt, and even members of the club were attacked. The proceedings were marked by disorder, and bad feeling throughout, and at the end it seemed to be the impression that more harm than good had been done to ex-Gov. McKinley by the action of his friends.

Not more than 150 members of the club were present. President Hiram R. Steele stated in his introductory remarks that it was deemed proper by the Executive Committee for the club to place itself on record as to its Presidential preference, and speakers had been selected to present the views of both sides of the question. Secretary J. D. Wall read a series of resolutions indorsing protection, sound money, and McKinley. The adoption of the resolutions was moved by Vice President S. L. Woodhouse, who delivered a long speech in support of McKinley.

Ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold led the opposition to the McKinley sentiment.

"It is a mistake," he said, "for this club to commit itself at the present time to any particular candidate. I have the interests of this club at heart, and I don't want it to destroy its influence with the public.

"Whoever is nominated at St. Louis must make his position on the money question clear. McKinley has not yet made his position on that subject clear. If you have McKinley's welfare at heart, you are going to injure him in this State, if you indorse him now. The inference will be drawn that the resolutions are drawn to injure Gov. Morton. If Morton fails to secure the nomination, then will be the time to indorse McKinley. There is no reason in indorsing McKinley now, and you don't want to antagonize the regular Republican organization of this State and city. If McKinley is nominated, I will do all I can for his election, provided he is sound on the money question. But, if you pass these resolutions, you will make a serious mistake."

Secretary Wall said he could tell how McKinley stands on the question of currency.

"I wrote to Senator John Sherman," he said, "and asked him how McKinley stood in regard to the currency, and I received the following reply:

Mr. Judson G. Wall:

My dear Sir: Your note of the 21st is received. There can be no doubt as to the opinions of Major McKinley on the money question. He is committed in every form, by speech and otherwise, to the Republican policy of maintaining the present gold coin of the United States as the standard of value. He, in common with myself and others, believes that silver should be employed as money always, however, to be maintained at par with gold. The convenience of silver coins for the minor transactions of life is so manifest that no sound-money man would desire its discontinuance, but upon the primary condition that its coinage should be limited and its purchasing power maintained by the fiat of the Government at par with gold. He believes, as I do, that a tariff should be adopted that will impartially protect all American industries from undue competition with foreign productions that can be and ought to be made in the United States. Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1896.

The letter was received with great applause.

"If McKinley is good enough for John Sherman," said President Steele, "he is good enough for me."

President Steele said McKinley's nomination would force to the front the issue of protection, and that the popular demand of the party was for his nomination.

"I don't belive," he said, "any one seriously regards Morton as in the race."

Charles A. Moore declared McKinley was the logical candidate.

"A man should be a man in politics as well as in other things," he said. "I am opposed to any man who forces men on us. There seems to be a determination to down McKinley men, and I think it time for his friends to show themselves. A waiting policy has been followed by this club too long. We have always waited until after the nominations were made and then kicked ourselves because we hadn't anything to say about them. Is 49 Broadway the place for us to fix our slates? I don't believe in going to a certain room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel and selecting some one there what the Governor is going to do. We are told it is the purpose of the syndicate which is running our politics to seat 100 contesting delegations at St. Louis and to give them a chance to vote on their own eligibility and regularity. Whoever is nominated there must be nominated in a fair way. This election is not going to be a walkover. You must nominate the man who can get the votes."

"This fight of yours is against T. C. Platt," interrupted Cornelius N. Morrison.

"I have not mentioned his name," said Mr. Moore.

"Mr. Moore knows that the slate that is made prior to the convention generally stands," said Mr. Morrison. "This club has stultified itself. McKinley failed in business because he was careless in money matters, and his friends raised money for him."

This statement made an uproar. There were hisses and shouts of dissent, but Mr. Morrison held the floor.

"At the end of Harrison's term," he said, "'Calico Charlie' failed, and he hasn't paid his debts yet. If Mr. Platt never had done anything more than secure the passage of the Consolidation bill he would be entitled to a statue."

This was greeted with derisive laughter and hisses.

James A. Heckman of the Seventh Ward attacked the club.

"The record of this club is strewn with blunders. It never had a chance to make a blunder that it didn't avail itself of it. This meeting reminds me of the celebrated meeting of the three tailors of Tooley Street."

Secretary Wall questioned Mr. Heckman's title to membership in the club, and Mr. Heckman stepped up and paid his dues for a year. He explained that he had been a member, but for three years had not taken much interest in it. He applied for readmission, and received notice of his election a few days ago, and last night was the first chance he had had to settle.

A number of others spoke against the resolutions, but when they were put to a vote they were carried by a large majority.

Verdict Against Henry Devine.

Henry Devine, charged with killing James Sullivan, was convicted by a jury in the Supreme Court, last night, of murder in the second degree, and was remanded for sentence until Friday. The penalty is imprisonment for life. Justice Gildersleeve told Devine that he could not have expected a lighter sentence, as he had lost his chance by his false testimony. Tessie Grace, the young woman who was the cause of jealousy between Devine and Sullivan, testified yesterday that at the time of the shooting she was with Devine. Sullivan and John Foley approached them, and at once began to shoot at Devine. Devine then fired at them in self-defense. Sullivan was wounded and Foley supported him, she said.

Two Men Run Down by a Locomotive.

Two unknown men were struck by Engine 175, south-bound, on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 9 o'clock last night. One was instantly killed and the other's skull was fractured. The injured man was taken to the Harlem Hospital. Both were dressed as workingmen.

THE BERMUDA SAILS AGAIN.

Spanish Gunboats Will Try to Sink Her Off the Florida Coast.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 27.—The filibuster steamer Bermuda left Jacksonville at 1:40 this morning, but did not cross the bar until 7 o'clock, having been detained on the twenty-mile trip by numerous embarkations of men. The number of men she carried out is variously estimated at from 200 to 500.

The commander of the expedition is said to be the old veteran, Gen. Videl, with Gen. Torres second in command. Several tugs followed behind the vessel until she had crossed the three-mile limit, where transfers of men were made in order to evade legal proceedings.

The Bermuda's papers were filed at the Custom House this morning to comply with the law. They show that she is carrying arms to the "Central American Fruit Company" at Puerto Cortez, Honduras. John Kennedy, a Jacksonville clerk, figures as shipper.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 27.—The Spanish Consul, on board the pilot boat Nonpareil, has gone in search of the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, which was reported just outside this port last Saturday morning.

It is reported that two Spanish gunboats are watching this port in hope that the Bermuda will stop in here. It is the opinion here that if she should be so unfortunate as to be met by either of these gunboats she would be immediately sunk and every soul on board put to the sword.

It is stated that the schooner Competitor left Cape Sable last Wednesday night with a full cargo of arms, ammunition and men for Cuba. The expedition is under the command of Munoz, and the vessel is navigated by the second mate from the schooner John F. Kranz.

ELEVATED TRAIN LIGHTING.

The Manhattan Road Must Use Electricity or Gas.

ALBANY, April 27.—Gov. Morton has signed Assemblyman H. T. Andrews's bill providing that elevated railways in cities of over 1,200,000 inhabitants shall equip immediately two-fifths of all their cars with the most improved system of lighting now in use.

The bill provides that the system to be adopted shall be either electricity or gas. Within two years the companies shall equip two-fifths more of their cars with the system, and within three years the remaining cars must be provided with such light.

A violation of the act is to be punished by a fine of $50 a day for each car neglected. The bill takes effect immediately and affects principally the Manhattan Elevated Railway of New-York City.

PRICE OF ICE GREATLY ADVANCED.

The Trust Increased It Nearly 200 Per Cent. in Brooklyn.

The ice trust proposes to raise its price to the Brooklyn Charities Department and make the city pay more than double the usual rate for ice this year or go without it. Bids for ice were opened yesterday by the Charities Commissioners.

The price paid last year for ice was $2.29 a ton, but this year the Hygienic Ice Company demands $6, the Knickerbocker Ice Company $5.50, and the Montauk Ice Company $5 a ton. The companies named are members of the recently organized trust.

The Charities Commissioners did not accept any bid, but, as the trust controls the ice supply, and dictates the prices, it looks as though the Commissioners would have to take ice at the trust's figures.

BIDS FOR BROOKLYN BONDS.

More than Three Times the Amount Offered Was Wanted.

Bids for the purchase of $1,263,000 3½ per cent. local improvement bonds were opened yesterday by Mayor Wurster and Controller Palmer of Brooklyn, and it was found that seventeen bidders offered an aggregate sum of $4,153,000 for the bonds. The bidding was close and the award will be made to-day.

Blake Brothers offered to take the entire issue of bonds at 100.63. W. I. Quintard bid 100.69 for $1,227,000, and Blake Brothers offered 100.02 for the balance. Controller Palmer was in favor of accepting W. I. Quintard's bid, but Mayor Wurster objected, on the ground that more consideration should be given the subject. All the Brooklyn trust companies made bids.

Andrew W. Kent's Short Will.

The will of Andrew Wesley Kent, a lawyer, is one of the shortest ever filed in this county. It was received at the Surrogate's office yesterday. It reads:

My will.

I give, devise, and bequeath unto my wife Nina Kent all my estate, both real and personal. I appoint her executrix thereof, and revoke all former wills. ANDREW WESLEY KENT.

Eugene Newton Burned in His Cabin.

Mrs. Ella Newton of 235 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, was notified yesterday that her husband, Eugene Newton, formerly a well-known musician and church organist, had been burned to death in a cabin which he occupied near New-Salem, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Newton separated about seventeen years ago, and Mr. Newton then went West. He at one time was connected with The Army and Navy Journal.

Col. Pepper's Debts Are Good.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 27.—Col. James E. Pepper's assignees will be able to pay dollar for dollar of his indebtedness. The schedule of assets and liabilities show that he holds $497,114, while he owes $73,000 less. The banks of Lexington are his principal creditors, while the Park National Bank of New-York and O. A. Krauss hold about $10,000 each of his paper.

Premier Bowell Steps Down.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 27.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell resigned the Premiership this afternoon. He had a long interview with Lord Aberdeen at Government House, and talked the whole matter over with him.

It is understood that he recommended Sir Charles Tupper as his successor.

Cripple Creek Fire Incendiary.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., April 27.—Evidence has been secured which indicates that the fire was the work of an incendiary, for the purpose of robbing the First National Bank, which had on deposit over $100,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVETIES.

—Henry Iuce, eighteen years old, shot and probably fatally wounded Eugene Campburn, at Tipton, Mich., and then committed suicide. Iuce had been keeping company with Campburn's eighteen-year-old daughter against the father's wishes. Iuce called to see the girl when her father again protested, which led to the shooting.

—Robert J. Barned, Marathon, N. Y., was attacked on Sunday by a vicious horse in a stall. The horse bit him in the back, shoulder, and neck. Neighbors rescued him, but he had been fatally bitten. He died Sunday evening. He was a photographer. He leaves a wife and six children.

—A boiler explosion occurred in a sawmill at Greene, Ohio, yesterday. E. T. Stockwell, Charles Nanes, George Fink, and Charles Walcott were injured, the two former fatally. A portion of the boiler was blown forty rods. The mill was wrecked.

—"Mike" Ryan, the "green-goods" king, was placed on trial in Hackensack, N. J., yesterday on a charge of carrying on a swindling business. He is also charged with assaulting James Graham and Hugh Mullin of Philadelphia.

—George W. Banghart committed suicide by shooting himself at the house of his son-in-law in Belv

Sales Talk

Hood's Sarsaparilla has enjoyed public confidence and patronage from the beginning to a greater extent than was ever accorded any other proprietary medicine, because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. These are facts easily proven, if you are interested, by asking any dealer in the United States.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, and beneficial. 25c.

to the toast to "Gen. Grant." He reviewed Gen. Grant's life, and spoke of him as one of the greatest men in the great history of a great nation. David Mitchell responded to the toast to "Our Country," and Police Commissioner Parker spoke for "Our State."

Abraham Gruber spoke for "Our City," and made a plea for partisanship in municipal affairs. He said that there never had been a step taken for the betterment of the American people that did not emanate from a political party. Greater New-York, although conceived by both Democrats and Republicans, had been made possible by Thomas C. Platt.

One of the features of the entertainment was the singing of a quartet composed of Warden Van De Car of the Tombs, Col. D. F. Middleton, Frank Campbell, and Frederick Pierce, under the direction of George S. Blampey.

JERSEY CITY'S CELEBRATION.

Dinner at the Union League Club and Many Speeches.

The Union League Club of Jersey City celebrated Grant's birthday last night by a banquet. H. H. Holmes, President of the club, presided, and J. Flavel McGee acted as toastmaster.

The toasts and those who responded to them were as follows: "Grant as a Soldier and Statesmen," John S. Wise of New-York; "Grant as a Representative American," R. W. Taylor of Ohio; "His Crowning Glory," Thomas McEwan of New-Jersey.

Impromptu speeches were made by John A. Blair and Gilbert Collins. Letters of regret were read from ex-President Harrison, Thomas B. Reed, William McKinley, Jr., William J. Sewell, Admiral Meade, Edward C. Stokes and Gov. John W. Griggs.

LONGSTREET AT BOSTON.

The ex-Confederate Pays Tribute to the Union General's Worth.

BOSTON, April 27.—Lieut. Gen. Longstreet was the principal orator at the celebration by the Middlesex Club of the anniversary of the birth of Gen. Grant. He was warmly welcomed by his New-England audience. His remarks were largely in a reminiscent vein, but full of praise of Gen. Grant:

"Of all of the Union commanders he was the great leader, who accurately surveyed the great field of war, the elements of strength and points of error, and considered the best means of successful conflict with the problem. He realized the importance of covering the granaries of the South, and applied his early energies and talents to holding Kentucky and Tennessee, moving swiftly to the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. There his prescient mind called for the undisturbed flow of commerce through the 'Great Father of Waters,' from the mountains to the sea.

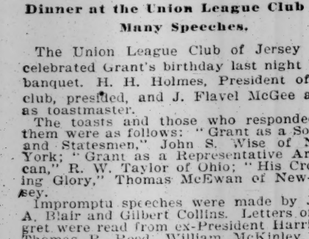
The soldier had the comprehensive mind of the statesman. He knew that the South had neglected factories, and only applied its energies and labor to improve agriculture; and bent his mind and power to the safe blockade of our seaboard cities.

He stood alone as the man for the time.

When it was ended the war with him was over. His heavy blows were changed to pleasant salutations. Incapable of malice, his generous heart offered all that his enemy could ask as terms of surrender, with abundance of provisions for the hungry soldiers and transportation to their distant homes.

Nor did he forget us at Mount McGregor. In his memoirs he says:

"I feel that we are on the eve of a new era, when there is to be great harmony between the Federal and the Confederate. I cannot stay to



Gen. James Longstreet.
Spoke Before the Middlesex Club at Boston Yesterday.

be a living witness to the correctness of this prophecy, but I feel it within me that it is to be so. The universally kind feeling expressed for me at a time when it was supposed that each day would prove my last seemed to me the beginning of the answer to 'let us have peace.'"

If he could have been in Chicago in May of last year and witnessed the unveiling of a monument over the dead Confederate prisoners of war and could have been with us at the dedication of the National Park at Chickamauga in September last, to witness the assembling of Gov. Morton, Gov. McKinley, Gen. Alger, Gen. Grosvenor, Gen. Bates, Gen. Gordon, and multitudes of those of the blue and the gray in cordial, fraternal greetings, he could have known that the prophecy was not a delusive hope, but a happy fruition, mirrored in the expressions of all his countrymen. God grant the peace prayed for in his generous heart may spread her gentle wings to rest lightly upon his happily united countrymen, and may their devout supplications ascend like incense for peace for the faithful soul departed! Alleluia!

Gen. Longstreet saw much service with Gen Grant in Mexico, and his anecdotes of that time were numerous and entertaining.

Ex-Gov. Foraker followed Gen. Longstreet, speaking of Grant as a Republican. In the course of his speech he spoke of Reed as a possible candidate for the Presidency. The mention of Reed's name provoked a wild demonstration of enthusiasm. When, a moment later, Mr. Foraker mentioned the name of McKinley, the audience expressed its respect for the speaker's preference by a second demonstration, almost as enthusiastic as the first.

Senator Thurston of Nebraska also made a speech.

Grant Post Dines in Brooklyn.

Grant Post, G. A. R., of Brooklyn had a dinner in commemoration of Gen. Grant's birth at the Union League Club, in that city, last night. William H. May presided. Howard M. Smith presented the post with a crayon portrait of the new Grant statue that was unveiled last Saturday. Mayor Wurster, Col. W. C. Plummer, the Rev. Thomas, B. McLeod and others spoke. There were 150 persons at the dinner.

Grant Statue Bill Reported On.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—A favorable report was made to the Senate this afternoon on Senator Squire's bill appropriating $300,000 for an equestrian statue of Gen. Grant, in this city. Much interest has been aroused in this matter and members of Congress are being urged by Grand Army men and members of the Loyal Legion to put the bill through at this session of Congress.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—McClelland-Colt Company of New-York City, to buy and sell cigars, pipes, and tobacco; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. S. Wallach, A. A. Greenhut of New-York City, Mark Joel and H. Schmidt of Brooklyn, and William F. McClelland, Jr., of Denver, Col.

—Vicksburg Newspaper Union of New-York City, to do a general advertising, printing, and publishing business; capital, $20,000. Directors—J. H. Beals, Jr., H. W. Beals, and F. G. Bryson of New-York City.

—Honeoye Improvement Company of the town of Richmond, Ontario County, to deal in real estate; capital, $500. Directors—J. C. Briggs, John Litzendorf, Frank Hoagland of Honeoye, and others.

—Knickerbocker Construction Company of New-York City, to do a general contracting business; capital, $10,000. Directors—James McCartney, James Pilkington, and Patrick Casey of New-York City.

—The Garbage and Refuse Company of New-York City; capital, $250,000. Directors—P. H. Flynn and Michael J. Coffey of Brooklyn and John Vanderveer of New-York City.

GRANT AND SOUND MONEY

MR. PLATT WRITES OF THE GENERAL'S PUBLIC SERVICES.

The Veto of the Inflation Act as Beneficial to the Country as Any of the Victories of the War—A Lesson Drawn from the Experience of 1874—No Sympathy with Parties or Candidates Who Seek to "Straddle" Live Issues.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 27.—The following letter from Mr. T. C. Platt was read at the Grant memorial dinner to-night:

For weeks I have cherished the hope that I would be able to be present at the second annual banquet of the Republican League of Monroe County, on Gen. Grant's birthday, the 27th of April, but now I find it will be impossible for me to be with the league on this most interesting occasion. I greatly regret it, for it would have given me sincere pleasure to have responded in person to your cordial and flattering invitation, and to testify to my appreciation of the good work and excellent qualities of Monroe County Republicans in the most earnest manner it could be possible for me to do.

It is well for Republicans to meet together on the anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Grant. He was a Republican to whom his party owes more than some people would have us fancy it does. Every one knows he commanded the armies which put down the rebellion, and that he exhibited the qualities of a great General at Shiloh, at Vicksburg, at Chattanooga, and in the battles around Richmond, and that he was one of the chief among those whose efforts resulted in the preservation of the Union. But every one does not remember that he rendered equally great service to the Nation when he was its President.

The future historian, I believe, will declare that when he vetoed the Inflation act of 1874 he did as much for the permanent prosperity of the country as he ever accomplished on any of its hard-fought fields. His courage was as unflinching then as it was in the Wilderness. He never "straddled," he never "wabbled," and he never consented that any men or any body of men should either "wabble" or "straddle" for him.

These be quite as trying times as the days of the Spring of 1874, and let us take to ourselves the courage of the President, who then saw plainly the safe and prudent course, and who dared to take that course. The people admire true courage, and they will not hesitate to reward it.

Gen. Grant was an honest man and a straightforward one. He did not believe in sudden jumps to secure place and power, and he thought the plain and beaten path the surest and safest road to permanent preferment. When he was a struggling officer in the service he did not join any cabal to pull a fellow-soldier down that he might profit by his comrade's fall. He did the work before him to the best of his ability with the material he found at hand, sure in the end patient merit must certainly be recognized and meet a fitting reward. He never cut across lots to head off an apparent favorite of fortune, nor did he trouble himself about the rivals he saw were making over the fields to prevent him from reaching the goal for which they fancied him to be striving. At the last every one of them stuck fast in a morass of one sort or another, and their reputations are festering in those bogs to this day, solemn warnings to schemers of all sorts, and valuable lessons to those who can read aright the mournful tales of failure. The story of the centuries shows the world cares nothing for the petty jealousies and rankling jealousies of would-be leaders, though mankind everywhere hastens to do honor to the master spirits, who keep in the beaten paths of duty and go straight forward with their work regardless of the gabble of the rabble of the hour. The hypocrite, the charlatan, and the envious dullard shall find no place on "Fame's eternal camping ground."

The Republican Party must go straight forward with unflinching courage until the principles for which it stands shall be recognized as the established principles of the State and of the Union of the States. We must labor until the prosperity which shall surely follow with protection is felt in every town and hamlet. We must work until the smoke from the funnels of our merchant steamers drifts down the winds that blow on every sea. We must strive until our great cities are afforded every opportunity to obtain the best possible municipal governments. We must never rest until our finances are placed upon the same solid and immovable basis as are those of the great commercial nations of the civilized world, and business men are left free to carry on their enterprises without fear of interference from the Government at Washington. I know that the Republican League of Monroe County will do its full share to secure these results.

Mr. Platt's letter was received with prolonged cheers.

THE CELEBRATION AT GALENA.

Reunion of the Veterans of the Twelfth Illinois Regiment.

GALENA, Ill., April 27.—Thousands of people from this and adjoining States met together in Galena to-day, to honor the memory of her most renowned citizen, Gen. Grant. The event to-day was of a double nature, the reunion of the survivors of the Twelfth Illinois Regiment also taking place.

At 9 o'clock the historic cannon, the recent gift of the Government to Galena, was mounted at Grant Park, members of the Forty-fifth Regiment having charge of the ceremonies. The reunion of the Twelfth was held at the Court House, in the room where, thirty-five years ago, Capt. Grant presided, when Company F of the Twelfth organized. Comrade Rippen delivered the address of welcome, to which Gen. John McArthur of Chicago, the first Colonel of the regiment, responded. Brief addresses by Gen. Chetlain and others followed. The veterans adjourned, to meet the Chicago special train at 1 o'clock, bearing the Chicago party of fifty, and, with civic and military organizations in procession, under escort of 100 cavalrymen, moved to Turner Hall, where the formal exercises were held. Gen. John C. Black of Chicago delivered the principal address.

During the evening a reception was tendered the Chicagoans and their guests at Turner Hall, while the soldiers held a banquet and campfire at Feehan Hall.

CRUSHED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

Son of Fire Captain Jones Killed on Upper Third Avenue.

George Jones, seventeen years old, son of Fire Captain Jones of Engine No. 35, was struck by a trolley car of the Union Railroad Company, at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, last night, and was killed almost instantly.

He started to cross the avenue at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, on the way to his home, at 532 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, about 7:30 o'clock. A trolley car had just passed down on the south-bound track, and it is supposed that he did not notice Car 92, which was coming up rapidly, but a few feet away, on the other track. It struck him just as he stepped in front of it. He was knocked down and the car passed over him.

Peter Romanell, the motorman, reversed his brake as soon as he saw the young man, but the car came to such a sudden stop that the occupants were thrown violently to the floor. Romanell, who lives at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Boston Avenue, was taken to the Morrisania Police Station and locked up.

Capt. Jones had another son killed by a railroad train near the Mott Haven station some time ago.

Bayonne's Council Organized.

BAYONNE, N. J., April 27.—Bayonne's new City Council met and organized to-night. In the Council are seven Democrats and four Republicans. Charles McGuillan, (Dem.,) was chosen leader of those Democrats that always vote together, and the offices were parcelled out. Nathaniel W. Trask, (Dem.,) was elected City Treasurer for two years. Rienzi Cadugan was elected Collector, to succeed C. L. Robinson. All the other old salaried officials were re-elected for one year, except City Attorney Thomas F. Noonan, Jr., who secured a two years' term. In the Board of Education Charles McBride, (Dem.,) was re-elected President.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Hamburg given to the GERMAN EMPEROR and the GERMAN PRINCES."

N. Y. TIMES.

TRIAL OF C. B. PARKER BEGUN.

Surprise over the Acceptance of One of the Jurors in the Policy Case.

The trial of Cornelius B. Parker, who is under indictment on evidence presented by the Parkhurst society for conducting "policy shows," was begun yesterday before Judge Cowing, in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court. Parker is called the "Policy King," and is charged with being the financial backer of hundreds of "policy shops" in this city.

Judge Cowing expressed reluctance to proceed with the trial, as he thought it would run beyond the April term of the court, which closes to-morrow. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare objected to any further postponement of the case, saying that he had been severely criticised by "the newspapers and agents of anti-vice societies" for not bringing Parker to trial. Judge Cowing consented to let the trial go on, with the understanding that if it appeared after the jury was secured that the case would run beyond the April term he would discharge the jury and postpone the trial indefinitely.

Many of the talesmen examined were excused because they had a prejudice against the Parkhurst society.

There was some surprise when Charles B. Percy of 220 East Eighty-third Street was accepted as Juror No. 11. Mr. O'Hare challenged him because he said: "I have a prejudice against the Parkhurst society. I do not believe in spies or informers, or in the methods of the Parkhurst society. I would not believe its agents under oath."

Mr. Levy, counsel for Parker, seemed anxious to get Percy on the jury, and said he would accept him.

Judge Cowing asked the talesman if his prejudice was not predicated on the fact that the spy might give false evidence through interested motives. The talesman said it was. The Judge said he thought the talesman would make a good juror. Mr. Levy said he was sure he would.

Mr. O'Hare asked the talesman if he would believe the uncontradicted testimony of an informer. The talesman thought he would not. Mr. Levy objected to the question, and Mr. O'Hare withdrew his challenge. Mr. Percy then took a seat in the jury box.

The court then adjourned until to-day, the Jurymen going to their homes.

The jurors are Nathan Pyser of 48 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Morris Miller of 665 Madison Avenue, Michael Waldz of 301 West Forty-first Street, Solomon Meyer of 753 Sixth Avenue, Theodore P. Flandruff of 207 West Ninety-fifth Street, Gustav Zundel of 535 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, William Proudman of 459 Broadway, George A. Freund of 632 Second Avenue, Edward Meger of 80 Washington Place, Isaac Joseffy of 621 Broadway, Charles B. Percy of 222 East Eighty-third Street, and Edward Mohly of 133 East Eighteenth Street.

CARL FEIGENBAUM EXECUTED.

Was Convicted of Having Killed Johanna Hoffman in 1894.

SING SING, N. Y., April 27.—Carl Feigenbaum, a German, fifty-four years old, was executed in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison this morning. His was the nineteenth execution in this prison.

Feigenbaum entered the death chamber attended by Warden Sage, two keepers and Fathers Creeden of Sing Sing and Bruder of Poughkeepsie. During his death march he repeated the prayers of the Roman Catholic Church, and kissed the crucifix which he carried before him.

He was self-possessed, and took his seat in the chair without any urging. As the straps were being buckled, he took Warden Sage's hand, warmly kissed it, and, with a smile, wished the Warden and the priests good-bye. He then took off his spectacles and handed them to Father Bruder, with the request that they be buried with his body. The mask was then adjusted, the electric current of 1,820 volts, with an amperage of 7½, was turned on at 11:10 o'clock and continued for 20 seconds, when it was reduced to 300 volts, where it was kept for 40 seconds, and then turned off. After a few seconds a second shock of 1,820 volts was given, and when it had been turned off, the doctors pronounced Feigenbaum dead.

The body was then removed to the operating room, where the autopsy took place. It showed that death must have been instantaneous.

Feigenbaum made his will this morning. He left his money in a German bank in New-York to his sister, reserving $90 to pay his funeral expenses. He made Warden O. V. Sage his executor. H. C. Westlake and F. H. Burroughs were his witnesses.

The Warden and the clergymen said Feigenbaum protested his innocence of the crime for which he was convicted up to the moment that he went to the chair. He was convicted of killing his landlady, Johanna Hoffman, in New-York, in 1894.

MORE YOUNG ACTORS GRADUATED.

Sent Forth by the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts.

The graduating exercises of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts were held in the Carnegie Lyceum, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The boxes at the right of the stage were occupied by honorary guests and the Faculty of the academy, and those at the left by the alumni, quite a large number of whom were present. At the close of the performance part of the exercises the special guests, Faculty, and alumni were invited to the stage, where they occupied seats during the presentation of diplomas.

The plays were "The Broken Sword," a scene from "Squire Kate," Pinero's "The Profligate," of which the first act was given; "Put to the Test," a pantomime in one act; "Double or Quits," and "The Rough Diamond," farces in one act each. The graduates appearing were Mary Emerson, Male Tunison, Helen Keating, Jessie Mackaye, Lee Bernheim, L. J. Fuller, Darwin Todd, and Albert Brown.

When the performances were over Franklin H. Sargent, President of the academy, made a short address, as did Frederick Williams, the Dean of the Faculty. Daniel Frohman, manager of the Lyceum Theatre, then presented the diplomas, greeting each of the graduates with pleasant and encouraging words.

Aroused the Justice to Marry Them.

Patrick Dwyer and Margaret Murray of Tyler Park, N. J., were married by Justice Livingston Conkling of Hoboken at his home in Clinton Street, near Second Street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. They apologized to the Justice for arousing him at such an unseemly hour, and explained that they had been on a visit to friends in New-York, and had missed the last train. They concluded that, as they were engaged, they might as well get married at once. They returned to New-York immediately after the ceremony.

"I like the small package of Pearline," a lady says; "it lasts two weeks and does two washings." Then she admits that she has been using soap with her Pearline. Now this is all unnecessary. If you don't put in enough Pearline to do the work easily and alone, you bring Pearline down to the level of soap, which means hard work and rubbing. If you use enough Pearline, the soap is a needless expense, to say the least. Use Pearline alone, just as directed, and you'll have the most thoroughly economical washing.

2½ cts. a Wash

SERVING TWO MASTERS

NAVAL OFFICERS EMPLOYED BY ARMOR PLATE MAKERS.

Discussion in the Senate of a Proposition to Abolish a Custom Regarded by Some of the Debaters as Scandalous—Urged that Men Drawing Pay from the Government Should Not Work for Government Contractors.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—There was a good deal of interesting and adroit beating about the bush in the Senate to-day. The Naval Appropriation bill was under discussion, and the talk turned upon a proposed amendment to prohibit retired officers from employment by firms supplying armor plate to the Government. The United States Government is paying about $600 a ton for its armor plate, and the Naval Affairs Committee has found out that the men who sell the plate at that price to the United States have been willing to sell it to Russia for about half the money. The remedy for this sad state of things has not yet been suggested, except by Senator Smith's proposition that the Government set up a plant for the manufacture of armor.

The Senate just now is discussing the morality or propriety of permitting officers, educated and trained by the Government, to go into the service of men whose aims must be inimical to the Government. It seemed rather odd that two officers of the navy, who had been in the employment of the two leading steel-plate manufacturers, and who were found to be disqualified for active service, should take service at once with the plate makers, as soon as they were placed on the retired list. Senators Tillman, Chandler, and Hale were of the opinion that the officers could not take this double employment properly. Senator Gray saw no impropriety in it. But to men outside the Senate it seems probable that there must be temptations to the officers in question to take technical advantage of the Government and to sell all the output of the steel makers, whether the plates made by them happen to be equal or above the standard. At all events, it has been found that the retired officers, who are responsible for the proposition that they be prohibited from working for the business enemies of the Government, could not be interrogated successfully as to the secrets of their civil employers when before the Naval Affairs Committee.

Very little was said to-day, oddly enough, about officers on the active list taking service with the steel-plate manufacturers, although the Naval Affairs Committee knew that this was a subject about which they were prepared to say something. In the recent case of James R. Davies against the Harvey Steel Company, Davies secured a verdict for about $10,000, although it had been asserted that Folger claimed, while Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, that he had earned the money from the Harvey Steel Company claimed by Davies, which the judgment of the jury that heard the case. That, however, did not clear up fully the association with the company of the head of an important bureau of the Navy Department. The speakers of to-day were so plain as to say that the employment of retired officers to watch the interests of contractors as against the Government was scandalous.

The debate was on an amendment offered by Mr. Chandler, prohibiting retired officers of the navy and Marine Corps from taking employment with any person or company furnishing naval supplies of war material to the Government—the prohibition not to take effect till July, 1897. Mr. Chandler stated in a general way the objections existing to the custom at which his amendment was aimed. He said he would not particularize, but that there were cases of the kind which did not reflect on the officers concerned.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) asked why a retired naval officer—retired, perhaps, on account of color blindness—should be debarred from using his talents in private employment. Such officer might not be as efficient, physically, as a Board of Surgeons thought he ought to be, although he might be as efficient as any officer who walked the deck of an American vessel. Why, he asked, should such officer be consigned to beggary by being put on a retired list along with drunkards and imbeciles.

Mr. Chandler said officers who were retired on account of misconduct were not put on the retired list, which was a list of honor.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) sustained the amendment. He said that contractors were seeking constantly to get advantage of the Government, to get enormous profits, and to deplete the Treasury. A naval officer under pay ought to be forbidden to enter their services at any time and at all times.

"Why?" asked Mr. Gray.

"Otherwise it will make a scandal," Mr. Hale replied. "The officer in that case is trying to serve two masters, and the two masters are antagonistic to each other."

In the further course of the discussion Mr. Chandler stated that when the Committee on Naval Affairs was inquiring into the supplies furnished by the Carnegie Company and by the Bethlehem Works, the two naval officers there were sent for, and when they came before the committee it turned out that they were officers on the retired list who were in the employment of those contractors. Mr. Chandler added that he could make statements which would tend to show that the system was an unwise one, but he refrained from doing so.

Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, supplemented what Mr. Chandler said as to the two officers employed at the Carnegie Works and the Bethlehem Works. He said the Government paid $600 a ton for the armor for the battleships, and that the committee desired to know the actual cost of its production. The committee could not ascertain that fact from these two officers.

"Had you any right to expect to?" Mr. Gray asked.

"No," Mr. Bacon replied, "we had no such right. But the point is that these officers had no right to be in any employment where they could stand before a committee of Congress and refuse to answer a question."

Mr. Gray replied to the statements of Senators Chandler, Hale, and Bacon, and made an argument in favor of the right of retired naval officers to seek and to accept employment for the maintenance of their families, and to seek it where their experience and education would make their services valuable. How, he asked, was the United States Government hurt by their doing so? How much worse off was the Government for having a contract with a company that employed a retired naval officer either in working or in superintending work?

Mr. Bacon said the contractors for armor for battleships were "making a most enormous profit."

"If they are," Mr. Gray replied, "they are not doing so by reason of their employment of these retired naval officers. Any army pensioner might as well be prohibited from working in one of these companies' foundries as a retired army officer from taking employment with them."

Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, advocated the amendment, which was offered, he said, for the purpose of stopping a scandal. The committee, in examining the question as to the cost of the armor had come to the conclusion that the interests of the Government and of the manufacturers were opposed to each other. The Government wanted to get armor of the best quality at as low a price as possible, while the manufacturers wanted to get the last dollar possible. The two companies had formed a trust and proposed to rob the Government, because there was a law requiring American armor to be used on our ships. Therefore they were in position to charge $600 a ton for the same armor that they supply to Russia at $300 a ton.

In answer to a question by Mr. Lodge, Mr. Hale said that the two inspecting officers of the Government at the Carnegie and Bethlehem Works informed the committee that the cost of the armor to the contractors was about $250 a ton.

Mr. Gorman reviewed the history of the contract with the Carnegies and said it was made on Nov. 20, 1890, by the then Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Tracy) on precisely the same terms as the prior contract had been made by Mr. Whitney with the Bethlehem Company. The terms of these contracts, he said, had been considered as low, as reasonable, and as much to the interest of the Government as any contracts ever made, and Congress justified them.

As to the statement that armor was furnished to Russia at $300 a ton, he said that the Bethlehem Company, finding that it had not work enough to keep all its machinery in operation, had made a contract with Russia at a loss, and that the armor supplied to Russia had proved to be so superior that a further supply had been ordered at prices at about the same as the United States Government was paying.

By that one single act, Mr. Gorman added, the United States had been able to ship large quantities of such armor and other products of American furnaces abroad, until now it looked, and for the first time in the history of the country, as if the United States would compete with England by sending steel blocks from this country to London and Liverpool.

No action was taken on the amendment. The Senate agreed to an amendment proposed by Mr. Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) to increase the appropriation for "reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers" from $250,000 to $400,000.

FOR A BEER AND ALE COMMISSION

Senator Ford's Resolution to Investigate Adulterations Tabled.

ALBANY, April 27.—Senator Ford is anxious to have a commission appointed to investigate the alleged adulteration of beer and ale. He offered a preamble and resolution to-night setting forth that sufficient time is lacking during the present session, to give the subject thorough and scientific investigation, and that at the hearing on his pending bill charges were made that in beer and ale made and sold in the State noxious and poisonous substances were used.

He, therefore, asked that the President of the Senate be directed to appoint a special committee of seven to investigate the charges and the entire subject of adulteration.

The committee was to be invested with full power, and was to sit during the recess of the Senate and hold sessions in any part of the State.

The resolution was laid on the table.

A Monument to Mayor Daly.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 27.—There was a public meeting in the Auditorium here to-night, and it was decided to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the late Mayor Daly. The memorial will cost $5,000. Ex-Senator Vail was made permanent Chairman and H. B. Rollison Secretary. A committee of seven was appointed to solicit popular subscriptions.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 27—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, but with increasing cloudiness, warmer in east portion, southerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, probably fair, but cloudy and threatening in the morning; warmer, southerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, threatening in the morning, probably followed by fair weather; warmer, light, southerly to southerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, cooler, brisk to high westerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, preceded by local showers, easterly winds. GEORGIA, generally fair during the day, warmer, southeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, partly cloudy, probably local showers, cooler Tuesday night, westerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, partly cloudy, probably local showers in northern portion, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, generally fair, southerly winds. TENNESSEE, generally fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. KENTUCKY, probably fair during the day, with warm, southerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, probably fair and warmer during the day, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, warmer, cloudy in the morning, local showers on the lakes, fair in the interior during the day, fresh and brisk southerly winds. INDIANA, probably fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds, southerly. ILLINOIS, generally fair during the day, but conditions are favorable for local thunderstorms in the afternoon or night, warmer in northeast portion, southerly winds, increasing in force. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, followed by rising the day, warmer in western portion, winds shifting to southeasterly, increasing in force. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, followed by local showers, cooler Tuesday night, fresh to brisk easterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair in eastern portion, local showers in western portion, increasing southeasterly winds. MISSOURI, generally cloudy weather, with local thunderstorms, continued warm southerly winds.

KANSAS and NEBRASKA, local rains, southerly winds, shifting to westerly, cooler by Tuesday evening. COLORADO, local showers, partly cloudy weather, cooler, northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, partly cloudy weather, with local rains, cooler in northern portion and cooler Tuesday night in southern portion, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, local thunderstorms, followed by fair weather, cooler, northwesterly winds. WYOMING, generally fair, cooler in eastern portion, northwesterly winds. MONTANA, partly cloudy weather, local showers in eastern portion, cooler in eastern portion, westerly winds.

The barometer continues high along the Atlantic coast and has risen in all districts of the Mississippi, except north of the lower lake region, where it has fallen slightly. It has also risen in the extreme Northwest and to the west of the Rocky Mountains, and fallen slowly from the Missouri Valley southwestward to New Mexico. There is an extended depression covering the central Rocky Mountain districts and extending northward over the Dakotas, the barometer being lowest in Colorado.

The weather continues fair throughout the Southern, Middle, and New-England States, and is generally fair from the Mississippi Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains. Local showers occurred during the day in the lower lake region, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, and the weather is cloudy to-night from New-York and the lower lake region southward to Georgia, and from the Missouri Valley southward to Texas. It is warmer throughout the Mississippi Valley and cooler at Rocky Mountain stations and in the Northwest.

The indications are that the weather will continue fair generally throughout the Southern and New-England States, and probably fair, but cloudy, on the Middle Atlantic coast. Local showers are likely to occur in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, with partly cloudy weather and warm southerly winds.

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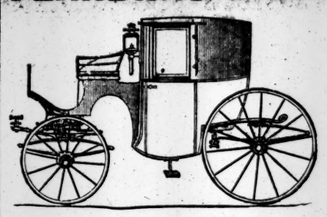

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BILLS TAMPERED WITH

THE HOUSE CALLED UPON TO MAKE AN INVESTIGATION.

Four Measures Altered After Being Placed in the Hands of Printers—Several Important Matters Delayed—The Changes in Some Instances Such as the Assembly Had Refused to Sanction When They Were Discussed.

ALBANY, April 27.—In its closing week the Assembly has been called upon to investigate a scandal growing out of numerous errors in the bills pending.

Assemblyman O'Grady, who was in the chair to-night, appointed Messrs. Armstrong, Kennholtz, and Butts to investigate the complaints and report to the House.

The attention of the House was directed to the matter when Mr. Austin's bill, authorizing the New-York Parcel Dispatch Company to transmit letters, packages, and merchandise in New-York and Brooklyn, and across the North and East Rivers, by means of pneumatic tubes, came up. The bill on the desk was properly amended, but there were no copies of the amended bill on the files. As the Constitution provides that they shall be on the files for three days after amendments have been made, objection was raised and sustained.

Then it developed that there were four other bills on the calendar which were irregular. One is McGraw's Barber bill; two are the code amendments of Mr. Wilcox, known as the Anti-Trust bills, and the other is Guider's bill for an additional clerk in the First Department of the Supreme Court.

When the bill came up for consideration recently, it was found that the words, "seventh department," had been added. These were stricken out, but were still in the bill last placed upon the files.

Mr. Armstrong brought the matter up by moving to strike the Guider bill from the calendar.

The Speaker, Mr. O'Grady, then ordered the bill stricken from the calendar, and the measure, as progressed to third reading, reprinted and substituted.

Mr. Horton then insisted that, as his name had been mentioned in the matter, it be investigated. True, he had offered an amendment on second reading, but, as it had been defeated, he had lost all interest in the matter.

There was Mr. Armstrong said, no reason why an investigation should not be held. Mistakes of the kind in question were much too numerous. Bills were constantly being juggled with, and the responsibility should be fixed.

A motion was made by Mr. Armstrong that a committee of three be named to investigate the alleged misprinting. Speaker pro tem O'Grady could not see the necessity of a committee. He would take the responsibility of having the matter looked into and reported to the House.

Mr. Horton thought the committee should be appointed and the motion was put and carried.

The attention of the House was called by Mr. Nixon to the fact that while many bills were reported from committees a week ago, they did not appear upon the calendar of the House. This ought also to be investigated by the committee, suggested the Speaker, who named as the committee Messrs. Armstrong, Keenholtz, and Butts.

THE PAGE-PAVEY BILL SIGNED.

A Radical Change in the New-York City School System.

ALBANY, April 27.—The Governor to-day signed the Page-Pavey School bill.

The measure changes radically the New-York City school law. It provides that the city shall have a city Superintendent of Schools, a Superintendent of School Buildings, and Inspectors of Common Schools. The Board of Education is to consist of twenty-one Commissioners of Common Schools, to be appointed by the Mayor. The term of office of the present Commissioners of Common Schools is to be terminated by the expiration of their terms. In November of each year the Mayor is to appoint seven Commissioners of Common Schools.

The Board of Education has the power to appoint the City Superintendent, and to fix his salary, at the expiration of the term of the present Superintendent; also to name the Superintendent of School Buildings, who is to be an architect. The Ward Trustees are to be abolished June 13, 1896.

The Mayor is authorized to appoint five Inspectors of Common Schools in each school inspection district, the districts to be designated by the Board of Education. The Mayor is to have the power of removal of the Inspectors on charges, and the Board of Education is to have full power over all schools, to establish new ones, to discontinue or consolidate any schools, and to acquire property by condemnation proceedings.

The Board of Education is to regulate the appointment of Principals or to transfer them. The members of the Board of Education are to hold the same relation to the College of the City of New-York and the Normal College of that city as is held by the members of the present Board of Education at the time of the passage of the act.

IN AID OF FOOD ADULTERATIONS.

A Bill in the Interest of the Imitation Butter Makers.

ALBANY, April 27.—Recently the State Commissioner of Agriculture began an action against the Armours to recover penalties amounting to more than $1,000,000, for violations of the law prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine. A bill was reported in the Senate to-night, whose title is "An Act to Amend the Agricultural Law." It came from the Agricultural Committee, and was introduced some days since in the Assembly by Mr. Saunders.

Its purpose is to permit all persons detected in either of these offenses can overcome the proof against them by producing evidence supporting the presumption that his act was devoid of criminal intent.

The bill is pending in the Senate. The terms of the present law regarding violations are very stringent, and should the amendment of Assemblyman Saunders prevail, it would open the door to the traffickers in bogus butter and filled cheese, as well as to dealers in skim milk.

MAYORS' VETOES NOT RESPECTED.

The Senate Passes Brooklyn and Syracuse Bills over Objections.

ALBANY, April 27.—The vetoes of Mayors of cities received no more consideration at the hands of the Senate to-night than if they had been objections from the galleries. The vetoes of Mayor McGuire of Syracuse of the Fifteenth Ward Fire-House bill, and of Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn of the bill making the term of office of the Inspector of Buildings four years and his salary $2,000 a year, came up while the Senate was in the order of third reading of bills, and were repassed without any more interest being shown than in the ordinary bills on the calendar. The bills were also repassed by the House by a party vote.

Notes at the Capitol.

—The Brown bill reducing the

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

A MINORITY REPORT ON PACIFIC ROADS' INDEBTEDNESS.

Congressman Hubbard of Missouri Appears Anxious to Head Off a Monopoly—He Favors the Passage of the Morgan-Brice Senate Bill for the Adjustment of the Obligations of the Pacific Railroads to the Government.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Mr. Joel D. Hubbard of Missouri, of the House Pacific Railway Committee, filed to-day a minority report against the bill recently reported by the majority for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Central and Union Pacific Railways to the Government. He asserts that every representative of the Government but one favored foreclosure.

Mr. Hubbard contends that the propositions in the committee's bill do not contain the best offers made by the companies. He reviews the different propositions advanced, and asserts that, according to the exhibits made by the companies, the average earnings would pay both interest and dividends.

Mr. Hubbard refers to the possible interest of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in the Union Pacific reorganization. That company and the Union Pacific, he says, own all the stock of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, and so become the most prominent rival in parallel and competing lines with the Union Pacific.

The fear is expressed that under the committee bill the two subsidized roads will become part of two of the greatest railroad monopolies in the country.

Another objection to the bill is its inconsistency with the Constitution of California, which provides for the extinction of all corporations organized under the laws of that State not later than fifty years from their formation.

The report recommends the substitution and passage of the Morgan-Brice bill, which was drawn by the Attorney General. This bill, it says, simply confers exclusive jurisdiction upon the Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia over the Government lien on all the properties for the enforcement of such lien and with power to enjoin parties from prosecuting proceedings in other courts to bar or cut off that lien.

Mr. Hubbard recommends the appointment of a joint Congressional committee to inquire into the affairs of the companies, especially as to their available assets and other facts pertinent to an adjustment of their indebtedness to the Government, and to report at the next session of Congress. The report argues finally that when the Secretary of the Interior asserts that the claim is good and that there ought not to be over a 20 per cent. discount made in settlement; when another Cabinet Minister frames a bill for the settlement of the indebtedness; when great railroad ability like that of Senator Brice approves the Attorney General's bill; when a Government receiver says the roads are worth more for our benefit if united than if sold separately, as proposed in the bill; when another Government Director says that the Government Directors are united on a plan thus to unite the roads, and that capital is waiting an opportunity to bid for the property when put in that shape, it seems unwise to pass the bill reported by the House Committee.

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BRIDGEPORT TRACTION FIGHT.

Mayor Clark Now in Antagonism with the Local Lines.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 27.—It looks now as if the Common Council will take up the investigation of the work and methods of the Bridgeport Traction Company which was so suddenly choked off by the City Attorney here a year ago. Mayor Clark, although friendly to the street car corporation during its trials last year, has suddenly changed front, and is vigorously pushing forward the new inquiry. He has written to many cities for information, and the replies he has already received convince him, he says, there is need of a diligent investigation here.

A majority of the new Common Council, it is understood, favor granting the request of the traction company for permission to build extensions to its lines here in the future without the use of the block on each side of the rails. While the Mayor favored this plan a year ago, the information he has received has evidently convinced him of his error. He now declares that if the petition of the company is granted he will veto the action of the Council and hold the company living up to the strict letter of the specifications agreed upon.

Nobody quite understands the reason for the Mayor's change of base. In some quarters it is claimed that Consolidated Road Influence is behind it all. The railroad officials have repeatedly denied that they desired control of the local corporation. Vice President Hall says the Consolidated Road can have a trolley line in Bridgeport if it ever wants one, without buying out a corporation so heavily burdened with debt as the one here is. However, Col. W. H. Heft, the railroad company's electrical expert, has visited the Mayor frequently during the last two weeks, and this is considered significant.

There will be lively times here, it is asserted, if the traction investigation is revived.

PETITION OF NEW-ENGLAND LINES.

A Reduced Immigrant Passenger Rate Asked For.

Application has been made to the Joint Traffic Managers by a special committee, representing the New-England Association, for a reduced immigrant passenger rate from Boston to Chicago. The committee consists of A. S. Hanson, General Passenger Agent of the Boston and Albany; D. J. Flanders, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Boston and Maine, and A. J. Watson, General Passenger Agent of the Fitchburg Railroad. The New-England roads are desirous of increasing immigration by way of Boston, and they ask that a passenger rate of $11.50 between Boston and Chicago be established as against the existing rate of $13 from New-York to Chicago.

The members of the committee say that, if their roads are allowed the rate asked for, they will be able to make satisfactory arrangements with various lines of European steamships for the landing of immigrants at Boston. Now, the Cunard Line is the only one that brings immigrants to that port. Of the total immigration to this country, not more than 5 or 6 per cent. is by way of Boston.

The Board of Managers will give the New-England application careful consideration.

Northern Pacific Affairs.

MILWAUKEE, April 27.—Arguments were begun before Judge Jenkins to-day looking to the making of a decree of sale and the payment of interest on bonds in the Ninth Circuit, being the Northern Division of the Northern Pacific Road. Several conferences have been held between the different parties relative to the stipulation to be filed. Brayton Ives and his lawyer, Silas W. Petit, were conferring with ex-Receiver Henry C. Payne and Chairman E. D. Adams of the Reorganization Committee, John C. Spooner, and George F. Miller. It is said the object of the conference was to harmonize the present receiver's accounts. Receiver McHenry said the object of the proceedings was to make arrangements for foreclosing the road, provided it could be done.

Omaha and St. Louis Plan.

Bondholders of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad met in this city yesterday and resolved to accept a proposition made by a syndicate composed of Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, Gilman, Son & Co. of this city, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company. The syndicate is said to represent either the Wabash or Rock Island Roads. The offer is to purchase the certificates of the Omaha and St. Louis first mortgage bonds and pay therefor 75 per cent. in the 4 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds and 25 per cent. in the stock of a new company that will take over the property and franchises of the Omaha and St. Louis. The syndicate will pay off all of the present indebtedness of the company, amounting to about $500,000, and will place the stock of the new company in escrow for five years, or until the payment in the new bonds.

Hood's Pills

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveler's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, billiousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25c.

Grain Elevating Charges.

One of the important questions to be considered by the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association this week is the matter of charges for the elevating and storing of grain at Atlantic ports. At present the regular charge is 1¼ cents per bushel for elevating grain, with ten days' storage, at all ports except Baltimore, where twenty days' storage is allowed. Of late there has been a widespread belief that the charges at Baltimore have been thrown off entirely, thereby causing an abnormal increase in the shipments of grain to that port. Nearly all of the grain elevators at the Atlantic ports are either owned or controlled by the railroads; therefore the Board of Managers has been asked to try to enforce a uniform policy at all of the ports.

Land Suit to be Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Secretary Hoke Smith has recommended to the Attorney General the dismissal of the suit against the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company to recover about 50,000 acres of land in Kansas and Nebraska erroneously patented to the road, upon which about 2,000 homesteaders have settled. The settlers have acquired a bona fide title to these lands, and the suggestion is therefore made by the Secretary to the Attorney General to dismiss the case in order to quit their titles.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

Total shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, eastbound, last week aggregated 61,899 tons, as against 61,690 tons the previous week and 61,408 tons last year. The Pittsburg and Fort Wayne hauled 9,071 tons, the Lake Shore 8,269 tons, the Pan Handle 7,668 tons, the Erie Railroad 7,266 tons, the Grand Trunk 5,715 tons, the Wabash 5,313 tons, the Baltimore and Ohio 5,159 tons, the Grand Trunk 5,715 tons, the Michigan Central 5,132 tons, the Nickel Plate 4,797 tons, and the Big Four 3,500 tons.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—At the next regular meeting of the Transcontinental Passenger Association, to be held in San Francisco, one of the important matters to be considered will be the apparently hostile attitude of one member, the Canadian Pacific, which has two appeals pending from the decision of the Chairman. The Canadian Pacific is in the mood to leave the association unless it gets what it insists on—the right to withdraw local business from the agreement and authority to meet locally the 3,000 mileage ticket rate which is issued in Transcontinental territory.

—A report, which has no foundation in fact, is circulating widely throughout the country that Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, is the power behind the throne in Baltimore and Ohio affairs. Mr. Spencer is now in Europe, seeking a much-needed rest from hard work, and he will probably remain abroad for two or three months. He has not the slightest connection with the Baltimore and Ohio management.

—A meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Western Immigrant Clearing House and General Passenger Agents of the Eastern Trunk Lines will be held in this city next week for the purpose of taking measures for preventing the Southern Pacific from demoralizing the immigrant rates from New-York to the Pacific coast. All efforts to bring about an agreement with the Southern Pacific have been, it is said, unsuccessful.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad carried over its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie in the week ending April 18 400,800 tons of coal and coke. The total tonnage for the year thus far has been 6,270,155 tons, a decrease of 463,205 tons.

—R. H. Wallace, who has been acting as General Agent of the Passenger Department of the Erie Road in Cleveland since the death of M. L. Fonts, has been given the full title to the position, effective May 1.

—Vice President Baldwin of the Southern Railway Company is authority for the statement that 20,000 tons of new seventy-five-pound and eighty-pound steel rails will be laid on the lines of the system this Spring.

—Major E. T. D. Myers of Richmond, who succeeds Col. H. S. Haines as President of the American Railway Association, is President of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

—Major J. G. Pangborn of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, and a member of the commission to study the railways of the world, will again sail for Europe on the steamship St. Paul to-morrow.

—Andrew Carnegie is the principal stockholder in the Pittsburg and Butler Railroad, which will build a line from Pittsburg north to Butler, Penn., for the transportation of ore.

—For the month of March the Omaha Road reports an increase of $61,308 in gross earnings.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Pemberton Brothers, dealers in sheep skins, with a factory at Peabody, Mass., and office and storeroom at 47 High Street, Boston, have made an assignment to Albert E. Pillsbury, Herbert Clark, and Warren Shaw, as trustees, for the benefit of their creditors. B. E. Baker & Co., dealers in goat skins, of which firm the Pemberton Brothers are members, join in the assignment. The aggregate indebtedness is $300,000. The suspension was due to the dullness of trade, shrinkage of values, and the difficulty of making prompt collections. The assets are estimated at $150,000.

—I. Kahner & Co., manufacturers of cigars at 202 East One Hundredth Street, failed yesterday, and closed upon a chattel mortgage for $36,797, which they gave to Leopold Sinsheimer. Peter Zucker, attorney for the company, estimates the liabilities at $150,000 and the assets at about $100,000. If the company is pressed hard for liquidation and a settlement which will be offered in a few days is not allowed Mr. Zucker does not think the assets will cover the claims of the confidential creditors, which amount to $60,000 or $70,000.

—Thomas F. Donnelly has been appointed receiver of the Globe Collecting and Reporting Agency of 65 Fifth Avenue by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court, in proceedings brought by Alexander Duer, James A. Glover, and Freeman S. Griswold, Directors, for the dissolution of the corporation on the ground of insolvency. The liabilities are $2,645, and the nominal assets $3,554.

—Davidson & Co., wholesale dealers in cloths, woolens, &c., at 198 West Broadway, closed up their place of business yesterday, and all the stock has been removed. The trade does not think the liabilities will exceed $10,000. The stock and accounts have been transferred to creditors represented by Herman Joseph, who declined to give any particulars of the matter.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $22,748 against Abraham and Solomon Lichtenstein of A. Lichtenstein, Son & Co., manufacturers of cigars at 404 and 406 East Thirty-second Street, in favor of Benjamin Lichtenstein, who is now in Europe, on demand notes made in 1887 to 1890, and to whom they allowed judgment.

—The schedules of Samuel A. Suydam, dealer in stoves at 550 Hudson Street, show liabilities of $8,369, nominal assets of $12,482, and actual assets of $5,848. Mr. Suydam, who made an assignment on April 8, died on April 19. The schedules were prepared by William Suydam, the assignee.

—Emanuel Katz and Solomon W. Katz, individually and trading as Emanuel Katz & Son, pantaloon manufacturers, 437 Market Street, Philadelphia, made an assignment yesterday to Charles Goldsmith. No figures are obtainable.

—The Sheriff yesterday took possession of all the property of the Home Book Company of 45 Vesey Street, on executions for $5,543, in favor of the First National Bank of Plattsburg, N. Y., on three notes.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment from Hastings & Gleason for $5,181 against the St. Nicholas Skating and Ice Company of Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, for work and services performed by Patrick Gallagher, contractor.

—The establishment of John A. Smith, sash, blind, and door manufacturer of Rochester, was yesterday taken possession of by the Traders' National Bank on two mortgages, aggregating $59,675.

—The Iron and Steel Company of East Chicago, Ill., is again in the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are said to be $50,000, and the general manager claims the assets to be $150,000.

BOSTON'S STRONG FINISH

DUFFY'S TEAM WON IN THE EIGHTH INNING FROM THE NEW-YORKS.

An Unfortunate Change at Short Stop That Probably Cost the New-Yorks the Game—Meekin Pitched Good Ball, but Was Poorly Supported—Van Haltren's Batting Was the Feature of the Contest—Nichols in Good Form.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Boston, 7; New-York, 4.
Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Baltimore, 4; Washington, 1.
St. Louis, 8; Louisville, 2.
Cincinnati, 9; Chicago, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1. Philadelphia	6	2	.750
2. Pittsburg	5	2	.714
3. Cincinnati	6	4	.600
4. St. Louis	6	4	.600
5. Cleveland	4	3	.571
6. Boston	5	4	.556
7. Baltimore	5	4	.556
8. Brooklyn	4	4	.500
9. Washington	4	4	.500
10. Chicago	5	5	.500
11. New-York	1	7	.125
12. Louisville	1	9	.100

Another defeat was charged against the New-Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday. After starting off to the bad early in the game, by dint of perseverance they managed to overhaul their opponents in the sixth inning, and at the end of the seventh the score was even. After this a series of errors by Stafford and Connaughton and clever bat work on the part of Boston gave the visitors the game.

Meekin was in the box, and in spite of the fact that eleven hits were charged against him, he pitched good ball. Had the Giants supported him in a fitting manner, the result might have been different. But they made more errors than they did hits, and allowed Capt. Duffy's men to score half a dozen unearned runs.

There was another change in the local team yesterday. The work of Fuller at short in Saturday's contest the management thought was not up to the standard of a League player, so Connaughton was substituted. This proved to be an unfortunate change. Besides failing to do anything in the batting line, the new short stop made two errors, one in the second innning and another in the eighth, which, in a measure, were responsible for three of the runs scored by Boston.

This gave the pessimists an opportunity to haul the management over the coals, and they did not fail to take advantage of it. The argument that they used, too, was a good one. To change an important position like short stop every few games will prevent both Fuller and Connaughton from getting in good form, and at the same time have a tendency to demoralize the other members of the team. Their fielding is bound to be impaired, if they once get imbued with the idea that an error or two means a rest on the bench and perhaps the substitution of one of the many spare members of the club.

The Bostons did not play good ball. Their fielding was of a slipshod order, but what they lost in this respect they made up in batting when hits meant runs. Nichols was in the box for the visitors, and his work yesterday proves that he is as strong as ever. This, indeed, is encouraging to the followers of the club. With Nichols and Stivetts in good condition, Boston has a pair of pitchers who can hold their own in any company.

Boston began to score in the first inning. Long hit to right for a base, but as the ball passed Tiernan he continued on to second. On Lowe's sacrifice he reached third, scoring on Pfeffer's fumble of Duffy's bounder. In the second inning Tucker singled, Connaughton dropped Ryan's fly, and Nichols struck out. Hamilton singled to short right, and all the bases were occupied. At that juncture Long made a hit, sending in two runs. The inning was ended on Farrell's throw to third, where Hamilton was caught napping. An error by Pfeffer in the fifth gave Hamilton his base. On Meekin's bad throw to first of Long's grounder Hamilton tried to make a circuit of the bases, but he was thrown out. On the play Long reached third base, and scored on Lowe's sacrifice.

In the eighth inning, with one out, Stafford dropped Hamilton's fly, Tucker singled, Connaughton muffed Ryan's fly, Nichols sacrificed, and Hamilton made a hit—in all scoring two runs. Lowe in the ninth made a two-bagger, Duffy bunted safely, and Harrington singled to centre, scoring one run.

For New-York, Van Haltren in the first inning singled, stole to second, and reached third on Davis's slow bunt. After Davis had stolen second, Tiernan reached first on Long's error, and Van Haltren scored on the play. Davis also tried to reach home, but he was thrown out. Van Haltren in the fourth inning bunted safely, and he was advanced by Davis on a sacrifice. Harrington fumbled Tiernan's grounder, and Stafford singled to right, scoring Van Haltren. On Pfeffer's sacrifice Tiernan came home. Van Haltren again started the good work in the sixth inning by hitting the ball for two bases. Davis hit a fly, which was captured by Hamilton, and Van Haltren stole third. After Tiernan got his base on balls, Stafford hit a slow grounder to Lowe, forcing out Tiernan, but Van Haltren tallied on the play.

The feature of the game from the New-Yorks' standpoint was the batting and base running of Van Haltren. This afternoon the New-Yorks will again meet the Bostons on the Polo Grounds. After this game they will start to play on the Eastern and Western circuit, and will not return home until May 26. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Con'ton, ss..0	0	1	5	2			
Gleason, 3b..0	0	1	2	1			
G. Davis, lb..0	1	1	0	2			
Van H'n, cf..3	3	2	0	0			
Tiernan, rf..1	0	2	0	1			
Stafford, lf..0	0	1	2	0			
Pfeffer, c..0	0	0	2	4			
Meekin, p...0	0	0	0	4			
Farrell, c...0	1	7	2	0			
Total 4	6	27	19	8			

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hamilt'n, cf..0	3	1	0	0			
Tucker, ss...2	2	1	4	0			
Lowe, 2b...1	1	2	5	0			
Duffy, lf....0	1	0	0	0			
Har'ton, 3b..0	1	0	1	2			
Bannon, rf..1	1	1	1	1			
Ryan, c.....1	1	4	0	1			
Nichols, p..0	0	1	5	0			
Total 7	11	27	18	5			

New-York	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Boston	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	—7

Earned runs—New-York, 2; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Farrell, Lowe, Bannon. Sacrifice hits—G. Davis, Stafford, Hamilton, Long, (2,) Duffy, (3.) First base on errors—New-York, 3; Boston, 8. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 3; off Nichols, 2. Double plays—Stafford and Farrell, Bannon and Ryan. Left on bases—New-York, 5; Boston, 10. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

BROOKLYNS BUNCHED THEIR HITS.

Won from Philadelphia After a Well-Played Game.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Brooklyn defeated Philadelphia to-day by bunching her hits in the last three innings of the game. Up to the seventh inning Taylor had the visitors well in hand, they securing but two singles. In the seventh, however, McCarthy and La Chance made triples and Shindle rapped out a single, two earned runs being the result.

Brooklyn made it three better in the eighth, Jones, who batted in place of Abbey, being hit by a pitched ball and Griffin, Anderson and La Chance securing singles. Daly, who was given a base on balls, scored the last run in the ninth. The home club batted Abbey freely in the seventh, Delahanty and Thompson making doubles and Clements and Cross following with singles. Kennedy, who pitched the last two innings, gave three bases on balls, but no hits were made off his delivery. Weather cloudy and cool. Attendance, 8,515. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf...1	2	7	0	0			
McCar'y, lf..1	1	0	0	0			
Anders'n, rf..1	1	2	1	0			
La Cha'ce, 1b1	3	5x	1	0			
Shindle, 3b..0	1	1	1	0			
Corcoran, ss.0	1	4	4	0			
Daly, 2b....1	0	6	3	0			
Burrell, c...0	0	2	1	0			
Abbey, p....0	0	0	2	0			
Kennedy, p.0	1	0	1	0			
Jones, x.....1	0	0	0	0			
Total.....6	10	27	14	1			

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Sullivan, cf..0	0	2	0	0			
Delahan'y, rf2	2	2	4	0			
Thomps'n, rf1	2	2	0	0			
Brouth's, 1b.1	1	12	0	1			
Clements, c.0	2	4	0	0			
Cross, ss....0	1	2	5	0			
Hallman, 2b.0	2	1	1	0			
Nash, 3b....0	0	0	3	0			
Taylor, p...0	0	0	0	0			
Total.....4	10	27	12	1			

x—Jones batted in place of Abbey in eighth.

INNINGS.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 2. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 11. First base on balls—Off Abbey, 3; off Kennedy, 3; off Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Taylor, 2. Three-base hits—McCarthy, La Chance. Two-base hits—Delahanty, Thompson. Sacrifice hits—Clements, Taylor. Stolen bases—Griffin, Daly. Double plays—Taylor, Cross, and Brouthers. Hit by pitcher—By Taylor, 1. Wild pitch—Abbey. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Baltimore	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	x	—4

Base hits—Washington, 6; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Washington, 4; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—McJames and McAuley; Hoffer and Bowerman.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	x	—8

Base hits—Louisville, 6; St. Louis, 6. Errors—Louisville, 4; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—McDermott and Frazier; Warner, Breitenstein, Kissinger, and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	0	3	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	—9
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 13. Errors—Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Friend and Donohue; Briggs and Anson; Ehret and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Cleveland-Pittsburg game was postponed on account of rain.

The "Mets" Lost, Too.

NEWARK, N. J., April 27.—H. Davis, second baseman for the Metropolitans of Jersey City, was ordered off the field in the game with Newark this afternoon for using insulting language to Umpire Sullivan. Six hundred persons witnessed the game, which was rather one-sided, the home team winning by the score of 8 to 3. The score:

Newark	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	—8
Metropolitan	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Newark, 9; Metropolitan, 8. Errors—Newark, 2; Metropolitan, 8. Batteries—Whitehill and Rothfuss; Doheney and Foster. Umpire—Mr. Sullivan.

HONORS WERE EVEN.

Two Branches of Tiffany's Employes Meet on the Bowling alleys.

Among Tiffany & Co.'s thousand or more employes there are many who excel in other fields besides the fine arts, notably in various forms of recreation. The favorite sport this Winter has been bowling, both among the employes of the big Union Square establishment and the Tiffany silverworks in Prince Street. In the natural course of events the two branches had to meet. The bowlers in the silver shop, Prince Street, challenged the store (Union Square) contingent for a match game with ten men on each side. The game was rolled on the Gansevoort alleys, 107 Horatio Street.

Harvey Davis umpired the game. John C. Hall was scorekeeper. The teams were divided so as to make two games of five-men teams, and this arrangement added interest to the evening's sport. The highest score of the evening was made by Samuel Christie of the Union Square team, who rolled 201 in the supplementary game and 189 in the match. Other high scores were Wedeken, 191; Siebert, 184, and Peterson, 181. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PRINCE STREET.		UNION SQUARE.	
Snedwin	158	Pleister	124
Schmidt	96	Nelson	137
Samsel	135	Eaton, B.	165
Curran	168	Clark	136
Wedeken	191	Lent	121
Total	746	Total	683

SECOND GAME.

UNION SQUARE.		PRINCE STREET.	
Gavey, (Captain)	165	Webster	145
Nunan	101	Dimes, J.	92
Breitstein	178	Peterson	181
Eaton, W.	137	Bonnert	165
Christie	189	Siebert	184
Total	770	Total	767

The evening's sport was terminated with a supplementary game between the five highest men on each side, and it resulted in a decisive victory for the Union Square team. Its score was: Gavey, (Captain,) 158; W. Eaton, 132; Breitstein, 158; B. Eaton, 157; Christie, 201; total, 806. The Prince Street picked team rolled 619; in favor of Union Square, 187.

The net results of the evening's bowling follows:

Total score, Union Square	2,259
Total score, Prince Street	2,132
Total in favor of Union Square	127

While the Prince Street team made the highest total score in the two games that constituted the match, the Union Square team won two out of the three games played, rolled the highest individual score, and defeated the total score of its opponents by 127 points.

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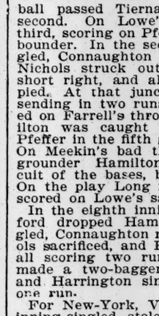

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From many testimonials we extract the following:

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"WHYS" FOR WOMEN.

Why will so many women overtax themselves by household and other cares which break down their health and strength?

Why will they suffer from weak, miserable feelings when there is a way to prevent this suffering?

Why will they wear sad, despondent looks and have pale, sallow complexions when they might look happy and attractive?

Whey will they neglect to build up their health and strength when they can readily do so with the help of that great restorer and strengthener, Duffy's pure malt whiskey?

Why will they fail to get the benefit of this pure, invigorating stimulant when they feel weak and low-spirited? Women should remember that it is a pure stimulant which physicians highly recommend. It makes pure blood, it quickens the circulation, brightens the eyes, and adds a zest to life which nothing else can produce. It is sold by all reliable grocers and druggists, and no woman who values her health should ever be without it.

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HORSE SHOW AT DURLAND'S

SUCCESSFUL OPENING OF THE FIRST OF THE SPRING SHOWS.

Col. Jacob Ruppert Wins His First Blue Ribbon at This Game—A Lively Contest in the Classes for Saddle Horses—Pretty Showing at Saddle Tandem Driving, Which Result in a Draw Between Two Clever Drivers.

At Durland's Riding Academy last evening the firth annual Horse Show, under the management of the company, was opened very successfully. The academy was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, who have still a love for the horse in spite of the bicycle craze, which has swept over the country.

The tanbark ring is a limited one in which to display carriage horses, yet the drivers did well, as a whole, last evening, and made a most creditable display. There was ample room for the saddlers, however, and these, of course, showed to the best advantage. They were the most popular displays, too, taken as a whole, as most of those present were riders, and particularly interested in horses of this class.

Competition was lively in all the classes, as the entries include several animals that have won at previous horse shows in various parts of the country, and the show was considered one that would give a line as to the probable winners at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club show, that is to follow this one.

Among those present at the show were Gen. T. T. Eckert, Dr. James O. Green, Col. Jacob Ruppert, John I. D. Bristol, the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, John Gerken, George C. Clausen, Hamilton W. Cary, Prof. S. S. Packard, Dr. John Vanderpoel, William S. Tod, Col. E. B. Parsons, A. J. Milbank, Col. A. B. De Frece, Dr. Charles McBurney, C. F. Wildey, the Rev. C. H. Eaton, Dr. C. C. Hitchcock, E. C. Evans, Dr. F. A. L. Wallin, C. L. Railey of Kentucky, W. M. De Puyster, C. T. Wills, Robert E. Tod, J. R. Hegeman, Theodore Rogers, R. H. Halstead, Frederick Ashenden, Richard F. Carman, Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, Reginald W. Rives, Randolph Guggenheimer, O. P. Amend, J. Sergeant Cram, Frank Peter, and A. De Cordova. Most of the gentlemen were accompanied by ladies, and many had parties with them, the whole forming a jolly sort of family party.

The first class shown were cobs between fourteen and fifteen hands, in which eight competed, parading before J. A. Townsend and C. E. Quinton as judges. It was a very fair lot of chubby, dock-tailed saddlers, in which Dr. Charles McBurney's roan mare Polly, ridden by W. A. McGibbon, stood out so pre-eminently superior to all the rest that there was little reason for doubt that she would be an easy winner over her competitors. There was considerable surprise, then, when she was passed over in the award of ribbons when they were distributed. After the parade, and when the horses had left the ring, the judges discovered their mistake, had Polly recalled, and the ribbon which had been erroneously fastened to the bridle of Charles S. Phillips's mare Ione was taken away and given to Dr. McBurney's mare. The second prize went to A. E. Cobb's Tommy, a clever acting chestnut gelding, ridden by his owner. Third honors fell to Mrs. W. B. Kotman's chestnut mare Fanny Fern, ridden by Carl Stoerzer, and the fourth to Mrs. John Gerken's gray gelding Lincoln.

Two harness horse classes were shown together in the ring next, there being three contestants in the class for horses between 15 and 15.2 hands, of which George B. Hulme showed two, Great Scott and Blazeaway, the former driven by John H. Shults, Jr., and the latter by A. Batonyi. They are both chestnuts, are well-known horses in the show ring, showy, and good steppers, and easily won first and second honors from H. T. Swan's Princess Nicotine, who lacked the snappy action of the Hulme pair.

Four competed in the class for horses over 15.2, and the blue ribbon went to Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., who showed a handsome bay of trotting breeding, called Chimes, who knew how to handle his feet, and was a splendid type of a horse for light park work. Col. Ruppert was much elated over the victory of his horse, as it was the first blue ribbon he had ever won at a horse show, at which game he is something of a novice. J. M. Freese's Ralstong won the red ribbon over the chestnut Gold Coin, owned by A. H. Straus, and E. H. Weatherbee's Rocket. S. W. Taylor acted as judge for the pairs of roadsters, and was responsible for giving the prize to C. Valentine's Douglass and Lady Benton, a bay and chestnut that were poorly matched and badly mated. Mr. Morrell's bay pair from the standpoint of the trotting horse fancier. Some surprise was expressed among horsemen that Mr. Taylor did not withhold the first prize, as both pairs had long tails, which are Mr. Taylor's particular aversion in horse flesh.

The judges had much difficulty in awarding the prize for cobs between 15 and 15.3 hands, in which class there were nineteen exhibitors, it being a very good lot as a whole. Little fault could be found with their selection of Mrs. John Gerken's mare Verser Bonne, ridden by W. A. McGibbon, as the winner. Elliott C. Cowden took second honors with a showy chestnut, Corona, after a sharp contest with John Gerken's Ladas, which was ridden by Mrs. Gerken. Fourth prize went to E. H. Weatherbee's Spark, a chestnut, ridden by Emil Antony.

W. J. Elias had no trouble in winning the prize for four-in-hands, as there were no competitors.

Four pairs competed in the prize for driving saddle tandems, a showy performance, the driver riding on the horse at driving as leader. It narrowed down to a contest between Baron Paul Vietinghoff and Paul Berger, who handled their teams so cleverly that there was a tie after two trials of driving the horses between the posts set up in the ring. Then the drivers tied again at the figure of eight, driving around five posts, and finally the prize was divided, as the judges could not decide which was the better horseman.

The class for runabout horses brought out twelve competitors of exceptionally good class, and the contest was a close one. John H. Shults, Jr., again carried off the blue ribbon, this time with Frank D. Beard's frequent show winner, Monarch. The second prize was captured by George B. Hulme's Blazeaway, also a frequent show winner, A. Batonyi handling the lines. A. Langford Norrie won the third honors with his own horse, Fop, and the fourth went to Queen, driven by her owner, W. A. McGibbon.

The show wound up with a jumping contest for light-weight hun

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—A Pair of Spectacles; Old Cronies—8:30.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—After Dark—8:15. 8:00.
AMERICAN—Myles Aroon—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—21 Captain—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Echoes—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Speculator—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:15.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:20.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Rob Roy—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Bernhardt—Nordville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Chieftain—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
PALMER'S—Prestidigitation and Dancing—8:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Boston vs. New-York—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
TROCADERO MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	51	43	47
6 A. M.	52	42	45
9 A. M.	51	45	46
12 M.	52	50	54
4 P. M.	49	47	53
6 P. M.	47	45	50
9 P. M.	47	40	46
12 P. M.	47	40	46

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....48.38
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....46.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....50.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....53.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE STATE POLITICS TRUST.

The public has scarcely yet begun to appreciate the magnitude and importance of the change which PLATT has managed to introduce into the legislation of the State of New-York. It was set forth at length in an Albany dispatch in these columns some days since, and we have reason to know that it is very painfully appreciated in legislative circles. It is appreciated perhaps more pleasurably by those who have been in the habit of paying blackmail for legislative acts of commission or omission. But after all, the striking legislators and the stricken individuals or corporations form but a small minority of the population, and the majority has not yet come to comprehend the new departure.

The new departure is an application to legislation and politics of the tendency which has for a long time been so noticeable in private business, the tendency to form combinations and trusts which have the obvious advantages of superior economy in production and distribution, and of the elimination, to a great extent, of the middleman. This tendency is not altogether new even in politics. A generation ago, if a New-Yorker was nominated for any office whatsoever, his house was at once invaded at unseemly hours by crowds of impossible persons importuning him to "do something for the boys." The candidate, if he happened to be a decent person, was entirely helpless in the face of this invasion. The invaders carried no credentials, and he had no way of verifying their own statements of their influence with "the boys" and of the necessity that they should be placated. He had to run the risk of throwing away his money, on the one hand, on a striker whose only capital was his impudence, or on the other, of alienating a striker who really possessed an "influence." This state of things could not last, and has long since passed away. The candidate now pays his assessment to a committee and is thenceforward free of the boys until election day. His money is distributed by an expert, over and above what the expert chooses to keep for himself. Perhaps the candidate does not save any money by the operation, but he gains immensely in comfort and in a colorable pretense of self-respect.

Without doubt the change has been upon the whole beneficent, and it is this change which the Boss, who kindly takes charge of the State of New-York in Republican years, has now succeeded in introducing into its affairs. The importunate striker in the Legislature long survived the extinction of his species in local politics. Whoever was innocently interested in the success or the defeat of a project of law has been liable, at his place of residence or of business, to the irruption of a legislative striker threatening him with the defeat of the measure which he desired, or the passage of the measure which he deprecated. The poor citizen has been in the same position with the local candidate of a bygone time. He could not tell whether the striker really had the power he pretended to have, and whether it was safer to pay or to refuse the blackmail demanded of him.

The Boss has now, it appears, done the same service in the regulation of legislative blackmail that campaign committees long ago did for local candidates. Whoever desires to promote or to obstruct pending legislation need waste no time or thought upon the underlings who do the actual legislation. He can apply directly to the Boss, or indirectly to the law firm which has authority to represent the Boss, and if he can make satisfactory arrangements, he is free from further molestation. He is then at liberty to have the Senator or Assemblyman who tries to blackmail him ejected like any other impudent intruder, without the least apprehension that his own interests will suffer thereby. If the injured statesman appeals to the Boss, it is possible that he may receive a share of the assessment by way of poultice for "his green wound and his bloody coxcomb," but it seems more probable that he will receive a rebuke for violation of discipline. In neither case has the man who has once settled at the Captain's office any occasion to disturb himself.

In this respect the revolution the Boss has wrought seems to be distinctly in the interest of civilization, as well as in that of the Boss. Our correspondent, in describing the revolution, went so far as to intimate that the legislators were reduced to living on their salaries. This is unthinkable, but it does seem to be true that the Boss has managed greatly to restrict their opportunities, and that it requires a legislator of unusual energy and enterprise to do a reasonably profitable season's business at Albany.

THE REVISED ELECTION LAW.

What is generally mentioned in Albany dispatches as the amended ballot law is in fact a complete revision of the entire election law of the State known as Chapter VI. of the General Laws, and it contains many important changes, which ought to have received far more attention than has been given to them. The bill passed the Senate unanimously, with a consideration that was wholly inadequate, and it is expected to pass the Assembly before the adjournment, perhaps with some slight amendments made in the Judiciary Committee. A measure of such great importance ought to have been reported earlier and considered more openly and carefully. The delay and the quiet way in which it has been pushed along are due to a desire to elude opposition to objectionable features. We have heretofore pointed out such features, but they do not seem yet to have attracted much attention from those who have been most interested heretofore in electoral reform.

Many of the changes made in the law are good, especially in the provisions relating to registration and making returns. Those which directly affect the form of the ballot and the manner of using it are mostly for the better. There is room for question about the desirability of the provision in regard to marked or defaced ballots. There are two classes of these, those which are protested against as "marked for identification," and which must be included in the count, and those which have marks or erasures that make them void, and which must be rejected from the count. Both kinds have to be preserved and attached to the returns, and the counting of one or rejecting of the other is made subject to judicial review. There is in this a scope for the exercise of discretion on the part of election officers which is liable to abuse, and it is a question whether it might not be safely narrowed. We are sure that the provision is unwise requiring ballots about which there is no question when the returns are made to be preserved six months, and be subject to an order for a recount.

But a very objectionable change is one affecting nominations and intended to discourage and hinder the putting up of independent tickets. Its most important effect will concern municipal elections. If this bill passes, no organization can nominate candidates for any public office by means of primaries or conventions unless it cast at least 10,000 votes for Governor at the last State election at which such an officer was chosen. An organization may be formed and kept up for the sole purpose of taking part in local elections, for the purpose of securing non-partisan administration of municipal affairs, but no matter how strong it may grow or how many votes it may cast, it cannot make nominations by convention in the "regular" way unless it takes part in State politics and casts at least 10,000 votes for a candidate for Governor. Moreover, it can never get a start as a State organization and have a candidate for Governor as an "independent body," without nominating him by a certificate with 6,000 signatures, of which at least 50 must be obtained in each county of the State.

Not only can a purely local organization, devoted to municipal reform, however numerous and powerful, never have the right to make its nominations by conventions of delegates and to certify them by its officers, but in making them in this city by certificate it must get 2,000 signatures, and each signer must make affidavit before a notary that he is an elector and has stated his correct residence after his signature. This would make the process of nomination a somewhat difficult and protracted one, but the time for filing the certificates is shortened and made to expire within five days of the time allowed for filing regular party nominations. All this is favorable to political nominations and obstructive of independent nominations, whereas, in municipal elections at least, it should be made as easy to run an independent ticket as a party ticket, and as easy to vote it.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S statement in the House of Commons was not especially illuminating. It was not to be expected that President KRUEGER would proceed to England in pursuance of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S invitation. The invitation was not a summons, and under the treaty England has no power to issue a summons. That would be an act of sovereignty, or "suzerainty," which would be deeply and justly resented by the Boers.

If the President of the republic voluntarily went to England, it would be because he was not satisfied with the relations between the two countries and desired in some way to amend them. But the Boers have no reason for dissatisfaction. Their country has been invaded by a party of filibusters, for whose performances the British Government has disavowed all responsibility. The invasion has been repelled, and its leaders have been sent to England to be tried by the laws of their own country. If England desires to change the relations between the two countries, Pretoria and not Westminster would be the natural and proper scene of the negotiations.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that Great Britain is a much bigger power than the republic, and President KRUEGER would hardly stand so stiffly on his rights if he were not sustained by some assurances of a powerful support. This he has had so far as the Kaiser individually could give it to him. The tone of the official and semi-official German press indicates that the Government is prepared to act in the spirit indicated by the Kaiser's dispatch. That is the real difficulty of the British situation, and the most formidable obstacle to British aggresssion in South Africa.

QUAY AS A STATESMAN.

When the Republicans of Pennsylvania in their convention last week formally introduced Mr. QUAY to the party throughout the Nation as their candidate for the Presidency, they overlooked a little matter which was entitled to some consideration. We refer to the provisions of the treaty which QUAY recently submitted to the Pittsburg bosses, MAGEE and FLINN. It may be recalled that the convention, representing the dominant party in a State containing 6,000,000 of people, expressed its opinion of QUAY in the most eulogistic terms. At the beginning the Chairman directed the attention of the delegates to "a man believed and trusted by the people, known and honored by the Nation, unsurpassed in the wisdom of his statesmanship, Pennsylvania's great and distinguished son, MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY." And the platform subsequently adopted commended Mr. QUAY as—

"— a leader, wise in council, brilliant and able in action, at once the type of the American citizen, scholar, soldier, and statesman."

Some of our contemporaries have said that the convention overlooked or preferred to ignore those transactions which The Philadelphia Press had in mind when it remarked a few years ago, Mr. QUAY then desiring to become State Treasurer, that his nomination for that office—

"— would take the lid from off the Treasury and uncover secrets before which Republicans would stand dumb."

It is true that no reference to those transactions was made by the convention when it supported the candidacy of this fine "type of the American citizen, scholar, soldier, and statesman," but the other omission to which we have alluded relates to something which took place only a few weeks ago and which must have been fresh in the minds of the delegates.

We published on the 31st ult. the history of the recent negotiations between QUAY and the Pittsburg bosses, as it had been set forth in the press by RICHARD R. QUAY, the Senator's son. It appears that there was in force from 1890 to 1894 an agreement or treaty signed by QUAY, the State boss, as party of the first part, and the bosses of Pittsburg, as parties of the second part. In the last-named year it expired by limitation, and the draft of a new treaty was submitted in the latter part of December last to QUAY by the Pittsburg men. This draft, a copy of which was given to The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette on March 16 by "Hon. RICHARD R. QUAY," (the Senator's son,) and which is said to have been substantially a reproduction of the treaty which had lapsed, contained, in addition to specifications concerning the combination control of politics for "mutual advantage," a paragraph saying that "all legislation which may affect their business [the business of the Pittsburg bosses] shall receive the hearty co-operation and help of the party of the first part."

As the agreement thus proposed was not satisfactory to Senator QUAY, in return he submitted to the Pittsburg men one of his own. When RICHARD R. QUAY handed copies of both to The Commercial Gazette he said, as reported by that journal:

"Several days after that, Mr. WRIGHT, father's secretary, forwarded, by father's direction, an unsigned, typewritten suggestion, which is dated Jan. 1, and of which he retained a copy. This is the paper to which Senator FLINN has made so many mysterious references."

This proposed treaty, a copy of which the Senator's son gave to The Commercial Gazette, was introduced by the following words:

"Until Jan. 1, 1900, the following shall be the political conditions in Allegheny County."

Under this were specifications as to the control of nominations for office, the control of the Legislature, the displacement of certain obnoxious State Senators, &c., and the paragraph quoted below, to which we especially direct attention:

"No legislation is to be had at Harrisburg, or desired, the effect of which will be to injure the character or business interests of the Pittsburg parties hereto. This, however, not to interfere with the general reform legislation outlined in the platform of the Republican State Convention of 1895."

The "business interests" in question were, we suppose, those which were involved in the use of certain public franchises in Pittsburg. They would not be disturbed by such "general reform" projects as might be approved by any man who was capable of entering into such an agreement. Our readers should bear in mind that this paragraph is taken from a document proudly given to the press and the world by RICHARD R. QUAY, the Senator's son, in vindication of his father's honor!

The Quay papers have pointed to this proposed bargain for the control of State legislation affecting the Pittsburg bosses' "business interests," as well as for the control of State politics generally, as proof that QUAY is "a wise General and an honorable man"! Why did not the convention refer to this in its plaform as the latest evidence tending to show that Pennnsylvania's candidate is "wise in council, brilliant and able in action, at once the type of the American citizen, scholar, soldier, and statesman"?

A brief allusion to it might have been inserted in the resolution recommending to Boss QUAY'S Legislature that reform bill for "the purification of elections" which is approved by Chairman QUAY'S State Committee.

THE COMMISSION SHOULD BE LET ALONE.

The proposition to revive the Lexow Sub-Committee of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Cities, to act in an advisory or subsidiary capacity to the Greater New-York Commission, is an impertinence. The commission should be left to do its work without being interfered with by any political committee. The pretense that the powers of investigation of a legislative committee would be either necessary or desirable is all humbug. The bill creating the commission gives it all the power of investigation that there is any occasion for. The bill contains the following provision:

"Said commission may, in and for the performance of said work, employ counsel and such other persons as may be necessary, and fix their compensation; subpoena witnesses, compel the production before it of any public record or document of any of the bodies politic or corporate aforesaid, [the present administrative bodies within the consolidated territory,] administer oaths, and examine thereunder any person touching the subject matter hereby committed to its charge; and each of the said bodies politic and corporate, its agents and servants, is hereby directed, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, to furnish to the said commission, or its representative, free access at all reasonable hours to all such records and documents, and all information within its possession or under its control."

This gives the commission all necessary or useful power of investigation under its own direction, and if properly made up it will use this power for its legitimate work and not with a view to any political purpose. A meddling legislative committee would only embarrass and hinder it. It should be left entirely independent. Members of the commission should be selected in a way to exclude all partisan considerations from its view. The system of government devised for the enlarged municipality should have sole reference to securing the best administrative results and the largest measure of self government. It should aim at excluding, so far as possible, all influence of party politics in the conduct of municipal affairs.

The Lexow Sub-Committee cannot be a help to the commisssion, and it would have one of two pernicious ends in view, and probably both. It would seek to shape the work of the commission itself so as to secure party advantage by curtailing the scope of "home rule" and gearing the municipal government of the metropolis to the government of the State, or it would seek to prepare the way by independent recommendations of its own for antagonizing the measures of the commission if they did not suit the political ends of the committee. There could be nothing more calculated to get the consolidation business into a muddle next Winter than this scheme of having a political committee to beset the commission and interfere with its efforts. The Governor should appoint the strongest commission possible, and then it should be let alone to work out its problem in its own way.

FORESTS AND THE LAKES.

Some months ago we commented upon the results of an investigation, made by The St. Paul Pioneer Press, concerning the disappearance of many lakes in Minnesota and the marked reduction of the size and depths of others. A few years ago there were 7,000 lakes within the boundaries of that State. We noticed that no prominence was given, in the list of the probable causes of this drying up of the lakes or of the notably deficient rainfall during the last eight years in the upper lake region, to the loss of great forests by cutting and burning.

It seemed to us that this should have been regarded as one of the causes, and now Mr. WALTER C. BROWER, in a pamphlet published by the Minnesota Forestry Association, undertakes to show that it has been the chief of them. It may be that he has overestimated the influence of forest denudation in reducing rainfall and in preventing the beneficial conservation of rain water after it has fallen, but we are convinced that the subject which he deals with deserves to be considered carefully and exhaustively—as it will be by the new committee appointed at the request of the Government by the National Academy of Sciences—because of its relation to questions concerning the source and quantity of water supply at the head of the chain of great lakes, as well as for other obvious reasons.

The forest loss in the region around the head of the chain of great lakes during the last few years has been enormous, owing both to cutting and burning. A writer in The Detroit Free Press publishes some suggestive facts relating to one district, that which is drained by the Saginaw and certain other neighboring or tributary streams in Michigan. Since 1882 the annual output of pine logs rafted out of the Tittabawassee River and its tributaries to the Saginaw River mills has fallen from 612,000,000 feet to only 10,000,000, the total output having been 11,848,549,000 feet of logs. "The Cass River," he says, "furnished only 2,500,000 feet of logs last year to the supply of the mills, and the pine timber on this stream has been exhausted. The records in possession of the writer date back only to 1864, showing the quantity of logs rafted out, a total to date of 901,039,025 feet, although a reasonable estimate puts the output of the stream prior to 1864 at 225,000,000 feet. The Saginaw River mills now depend largely upon Canada for a supply."

Similar statements could be made as to the impending exhaustion of supplies in other logging districts, and abundant evidence could be collected to show how vast areas of forest land around the head of the system of lakes have been shorn of trees. This should be taken into account by the engineers and public officers whose attention has been directed to the prevailing low stage of water in the lakes, the projects for controlling the levels, and the undertakings which involve the drawing off of large quantities of lake water.

After a needless and annoying delay, Gov. MORTON has at last signed the Andrews-Coggeshall bill compelling the elevated railroad to light its cars decently and adequately. No particular gratitude is due either the Governor or the Legislature for the enactment of this law. He and it have shown a strange reluctance to take action in the matter, and only did so as an effect of the constant pressure brought to bear upon them by the newspapers of this city. Except for the work of these truer representatives of public sentiment and truer guardians of public interests, the Manhattan Company would still be asserting, when it condescended to discuss the subject at all, that under-test oil gives light as brilliant as it is cheap. But this long fight is over now, and it has ended in a victory on the right side. That being the case, rejoicings are in order. It is to be hoped, however, that into no mind may enter the mistaken idea that anybody in Albany deserves credit for doing a plain duty under strenuous compulsion.

In deciding that they would continue to receive "tips" from their patrons, of course the cabmen of this city really decided that they would continue to extort blackmail. Americans, as such, never give tips to anybody whomsoever; some of them to be sure, weakly purchase by this means services for which they have already paid, but that is an entirely different thing from giving. Of all evil customs that have been imported from abroad, the "tipping" custom is the most despicable, for to a very appreciable extent it degrades and demoralizes both parties to the transaction. One of them it changes from an honest workingman, with the right to respect himself and to claim respect from his fellow-men, into a sturdy beggar, servile or insolent according as he gets or does not get the expected gratuity; the other it changes from a just employer into a capricious and unwilling benefactor, despising both the labor and the laborer his pseudo-charity thus secures. So widely has this infection spread among what, thanks to it alone, one has an excuse for calling the lower classes, that there is now probably no hope of ever getting rid of it, but in cases like that of the cabmen, where it is openly defended, a word of open protest may not be out of place.

There is a dismal but curious interest in the case of CHRISTIAN HAGEMAN. He tired of life two months ago, and threw himself into the East River. Ever since then his body has been drifting back and forth with the tides, unseen by any of the numberless people afloat and ashore along that busiest of waterways. At last, as if wearied of this objectless journey, the blind traveler directed his course to the one place where rest was soonest to be found—the dock on whose edge stands the Morgue. There the long-delayed discovery was immediately made by the very officials whose duty it is to care for such derelicts, and the thing that had been CHRISTIAN HAGEMAN was a few moments later in its appointed haven. Those to whom coincidences are "strange" may exclaim over this one with at least a shadow of excuse. Of course it means nothing and proves nothing, but in other days it would have served well enough as foundation for an elaborate and impressive myth.

BRIDGE REORGANIZATION BILL.

The House Passes the Measure to Change the Trustees.

ALBANY, April 27.—Assemblyman O'Grady's bill to reorganize the management of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge was passed in the Assembly to-night. The bill was introduced as a result of last year's investigation by the Assembly Cities Committee of the administration of the affairs of the bridge.

The bill provides that the Mayor of New-York City shall appoint one person and the Mayor of Brooklyn two persons, who, together with the Mayors and Controllers of New-York and Brooklyn, shall constitute and be "The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge."

The Trustees so appointed by the Mayors shall hold office for the period of five years from the first day of June, 1896. Each appointive Trustee shall receive a salary of $3,000 a year. The term of the present Trustees shall expire June 1 next.

No person shall be eligible to appointment as a Trustee of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge who has any pecuniary interest with any individual or in any firm or corporation having business relations with the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, or with the corporation "The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge."

The Trustees shall have power to appoint one of their number, who shall be an appointed Trustee, to be President, who shall receive an additional compensation of $2,000, and one of their number, who shall be an appointed Trustee, to be Treasurer, who shall receive, while holding office, an additional salary of $1,000 a year, and upon said appointment the term of office of the present Treasurer of the bridge shall cease and terminate. They shall also have power to appoint a Secretary, and such other officers and subordinates as may be necessary. Three Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting, and a majority of a quorum may perform and exercise any power, authority, or duty.

A Great Indian Botanist Recalled.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

For the first time justice has just been done to an early Scotch botanist and illustrious graduate of the University of Edinburgh. Dr. George King, C. I. E., Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, has published a short memoir, with portrait, of William Roxburgh, who was the second Superintendent of these famous gardens, from 1793 to 1813, when he died of overwork and exposure in the jungles of the Carnatic.

After serving as surgeon of an East Indiaman, Roxburgh fell in with Dr. Koenig, a pupil of Linnæus, and with him published investigations which were remarkable a century ago. When at the head of the East India Company's Gardens he became the fast friend of William Carey, who assisted him in every way, and privately acted for him during his occasional absence. His great work, the "Flora Indica," would have perished with him had not Carey personally arranged and edited the bulky manuscripts, and printed it in four volumes—correcting the proofs of the fourth within a few weeks of his own death. Dr. George King is considered by experts and by the Government a worthy successor of Roxburgh, alike a botanical professor, cinchona plantations superintendent, and as the head of the Botanic Gardens.

Vatican's Efforts for Mediation.

LONDON, April 27.—The Chronicle will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Rome saying that Mgr. Cretoni, the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, has had numerous interviews with the Hon. Hannis Taylor, the American Minister to Spain, relative to the instructions received by him from the Vatican to endeavor to have the mediation of the United States accepted by the Spanish Government to bring about the pacification of Cuba.

Funeral of George Munro.

The funeral of George Munro, the publisher, took place yesterday morning at 15 West Fifty-seventh Street. Only the immediate friends of the family were present, including ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell and Gen. A. A. Thomas. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, assisted by the Rev. Dr. MacCracken, Chancellor of the University of New-York. Dr. Hall made a brief address on the subject of sudden death. He argued that sudden death is a blessing when a man is prepared to enter into immortality. He said that he would not pronounce any eulogy, because Mr. Munro was modest, quiet, and unassuming, and that what good he did was for the glory of God and not for the praise of men. There were no pall bearers. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

The Grain and Trade Congress.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 27.—The South and West Grain and Trade Congress will be called to order for temporary organization at 10 o'clock Wednesday, and will adjourn at 11:30 o'clock for an excursion around the harbor and a visit to Fort Sumter. The business session of the convention will begin Thursday.

HERRMANN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Magic and Mystery, Pantomime and Lantern Dances at Palmer's.

While that magnetic and irresistible public entertainer who calls himself Herrmann (to which in his advertisements he frankly appends "the great") is no stranger to New-Yorkers, and his repertory of tricks of legerdemain does not grow much with years, people do not tire of him. He "draws" here as no other modern magician of the stage, no matter how clever and ingenious his trickery may be, can hope to "draw." Herrmann's personality is all in his favor. He suggests the occult, and is also a humorist. He makes you almost shiver, and he makes you laugh in the same moment.

Last night he began an engagement at Palmer's Theatre which is to last a fortnight. The house was well filled. The programme of sleight-of-hand tricks was not new. Everything in it had been seen many times before, and probably every person of mature years among the spectators had learned, some time or other, how most of the tricks are done, and had forgotten.

A new item on the bill was the hypnotizing of Mrs. Trilby Herrmann by Mr. Svengali Herrmann. Trilby went into a trance while recumbent on a board supported by two chairs. The chairs were removed, and the board holding the sleeping woman remained suspended.

A girl was tied up in a bag, and the bag was put in a trunk, which was then securely locked three times, and tightly strapped, and placed inside of another trunk, which was equally well fastened. Less than a minute later another girl was in her place, and she who had been in the trunk was dancing beside it.

Mme. Herrmann danced and posed gracefully, with flowing draperies, under many-colored lights, in the Loie Fuller fashion, producing effects as startling and beautiful as those produced by Miss Fuller; and a pantomimic sketch, with accompaniments of brimstone and sulphur, and the introduction of a potent personal devil, was astonishing, and, therefore, greatly enjoyed. It would be trite to say that Herrmann is worth seeing. It is more to the point to say that one never gets tired of seeing him.

The music for Mme. Herrmann's lantern dances was conducted by Mr. Ludwig Englander. The music that encouraged Mr. Herrmann when he smashed borrowed hats and pulled live canary birds out of the ears of small boys was directed by a Mr. Fox, whose parents named him Eddie. In one of the "waltz," Mr. Fox showed what he can do with the fiddle. He can make it crow like a rooster, cluck like a hen, throb like a dynamo, and sing like the Broadway cable. Also, he can make the fiddle buzz and squeak and twitter. Indeed, Mr. Fox can do almost anything with the fiddle except play it.

Elita Proctor Otis Plays Carmen.

BOSTON, April 27.—At the Bowdoin Square Theatre to-night Elita Proctor Otis appeared for the first time in this city in "Carmen," a play adapted from the story of Prosper Merimée and Bizet's opera, by Marie Doran and Mollie Revel. The plot follows closely that of Bizet. The play was received with many evidences of favor to-night. It is said that Miss Otis will make a starring tour with it next season.

Notes of the Stage.

—Francis Wilson made his reappearance in this city, at the Harlem Opera House, last night, presenting "The Chieftain," in which he played a long engagement at Abbey's Theatre at the beginning of the season. The cast is practically the same, and the performance was improved slightly through its long career on the road. The Harlem audience seemed to enjoy the opera thoroughly. Mr. Wilson will close his season this week.

—De Koven and Smith's popular comic opera, "Rob Roy," was revived at the Grand Opera House, last night, before a very large audience. The cast is practically the same as that which originally produced the work, and the performance was of a most satisfactory nature. The opera will be continued through the week, and these will be the last times of its performance in New-York this season.

—"The Law of the Land," which was recently produced at the American Theatre, was revived at the Star last night, before a very satisfactory audience. The action of the play takes place in Louisiana, so that there is ample room for a good scenic display, which is taken full advantage of. The run is limited to this week only.

—In "After Dark," which is to be revived at the Academy of Music to-night, W. A. Brady will appear as Old Tom, and Maggie Cline and "Al" Wilson will be in the cast. The production is to be on an elaborate scale, and the intention is to run the play about four weeks.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The New Appointee Must Obey Civil Service Laws—A New Port Warden.

ALBANY, April 27.—Senators Krum and Brown, who hail from the Susquehanna Valley, succeeded in convincing the Governor, with the aid of Thomas C. Platt, that Charles A. Welting of Cobleskill was the proper kind of a Republican to put at the head of the Agricultural Department. Mr. Welting's nomination was sent in to the Senate to-night and referred.

The Commissioner receives a salary of $4,000 per year, and $500 for expenses. Heretofore the large number of places under him have been given out to party henchmen, according to their political worth. To the dismay of the Susquehanna contingent in the upper house, the stand of Controller Roberts on the appointments under the Excise Commissioner will prevent a continuance of this practice.

It is understood that the Governor, in his final conference with the gentlemen back of Mr. Welting, informed them that the subordinate places in the Agricultural Department must be filled from the civil service eligible lists.

Mr. Welting was born in the town of Seward, Schoharie County, in 1861. His father, John C. Welting, was a farmer, and his grandfather, the Rev. Philip Welting, was the pioneer Lutheran preacher in that section of the State.

Mr. Welting's parents removed to Cobleskill, where he has even since resided. He was educated in the district school and was graduated from the Cobleskill Academy in 1879. He has ever since that time been actively engaged in progressive farming, being especially a raiser of hops, produce, and dairy products. His farm is one of the largest and one of the most prosperous in the Cobleskill Valley. The only political office he has ever held was that of Town Clerk, to which he was elected in 1885. He ran as the Republican candidate for the Assembly in 1893, and, though he ran 1,000 votes ahead of his ticket, he was defeated by a little over 300 votes. He is a member of the New-York State Grange and the Cobleskill Agricultural Society.

Gov. Morton has also appointed Isaac W. Edsall of Iphrin Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., to the office of Port Warden of the Port of New-York, made vacant by the expiration of the term of James E. Jones.

Mr. Edsall was for many years a seafaring man, and held the office of Port Warden under appointment of Gov. Cornell. He was superseded March 16, 1892, through the appointment of Thomas M. Lynch of New-York City.

Truly a Remarkable Discovery.

Rome Dispatch in The London Standard.

The Pope and the Cardinals are much interested in a discovery made by Father Esbrasch, Superior of the French Seminary in Rome, during his recent journey in the East with Father Paulinus, Superior of the Lazarist community at Smyrna. The reported discovery is that of the ruins of the house inhabited by the Blessed Virgin and St. John, after the ascension of Christ.

This house, it appears, was not situated at Jerusalem, as has hitherto been generally believed, but at a place three miles from Ephesus, where the site is located in the book containing the revelations of Anne Catherine of Emmerich, a German nun, the account of whose visions of the various scenes of Christ's Passion has been published in most European languages.

Fathers Esbrasch and Paulinus found that the site indicated by Anne Catherine of Emmerich is known to the peasants as Panaghia Capouli, signifying "Place of the Virgin," and that the locality exactly corresponds with the description given in the nun's book.

Not Surprised at the Senators.

From The London Figaro.

Quite apart from their notorious penchant for minding everybody else's business, there is really nothing very surprising in the interest which the American Senators are evincing in the case of Mrs. Maybrick. Numbers of highly respectable members of Parliament have been impressed by the wrong

CUBA'S REBELS ASSISTED

ARMS AND AMMUNITION LANDED ON THE COAST OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Supplies Safe in the Hands of the Insurgents—All the Tobacco Plantations Belonging to Pedro Murias, Including Three Hundred Houses, Destroyed, and Three Thousand Persons Made Dependent on the Rations of the Spanish Troops.

HAVANA, April 27.—The Cuban sympathizers in this city are secretly rejoicing over the receipt of trustworthy intelligence that further aid for the insurgents has arrived. An expedition with a large quantity of arms and ammunition has safely landed on the coast of Pinar del Rio, and the supplies are now safe in the hands of the patriots. The expedition comprised a large number of men, all well armed and equipped for instant service. No details are given as to where the expedition was from, but there is no doubt of its having safely evaded the Spanish warships and troops.

Col. Zubia reports that the troops under his command met a band of rebels on the San José estate near Camajuani. A brisk fight followed, in which the rebels lost four killed. The insurgents retreated, but were followed by the troops, who again attacked them. The rebels made a stout resistance, but could not withstand the fire of the troops, and were compelled to retreat, leaving eleven dead on the field. The troops, according to the report, had only three wounded in both fights, a claim that has an air of improbability.

While Col. Pinto's command was reconnoitring on the Conchita estate, near Mariel, a rebel band under Perico Delgardo was encountered. The insurgents occupied strong positions in the Rubi Hills, but the troops dislodged them and pursued them into the mountains. The loss of the insurgents is said to have been heavy. They left twelve dead on the field, and two men who were wounded died later. The troops had seven wounded.

Gen. Bazan has left Santa Clara. It is said that he has been ordered away on an important mission.

Among the documents found on the body of José Alfonso, the rebel leader, who was killed near Cardenas, was a circular ordering him to respect the property of Americans.

Manuel Martinez Valenzuela was shot this morning in the Cabana Fortress for rebellion and arson.

There is no news concerning the movements of Maceo, who is still in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

The rebels have burned all the tobacco plantations belonging to Pedro Murias, near Dimas, in the Pinar del Rio Province, together with other property. Over 300 houses and 40,000 bales of tobacco were destroyed. The loss is estimated at over $1,000,000, that of Murias alone being $700,000. The misery resultant from the firing of the plantations is terrible. Three thousand persons are rendered homeless. They are being protected by the Government as best they can be, and fed with military rations.

The rebels made an attack upon the town of Sitio Grande, near Sagua, but were repulsed.

Maximo Gomez is reported at Sancti Spiritus, organizing his forces for a new invasion of the Matanzas and Havana Provinces. He is said by other reports to have already started. It is believed, however, that he will not be successful, as the Government is taking strong measures to prevent him from accomplishing his object.

The elections passed off quietly yesterday and resulted in the election of Conservative and Autonomist candidates.

THE INVASION OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Maceo Satisfied with His Work There —All Going Well with the Cubans.

A letter from Antonio Maceo, in command of the Second Division of the Cuban Army of Invasion, has just been received in this city by Señor Tomas Estrada Palma. It is dated April 14, and is from El Rubi, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, and says that everything is going well with the insurgents.

The surest way of bringing hostilities to a close, says Gen. Maceo, is to place in Cuba 20,000 rifles and 4,000,000 cartridges. It would be a great service to Cuba, he says, if the United States would not interfere with the shipment of arms and ammunition, as he understands that such shipments would be legal. He adds:

I have been compelled by circumstances to resort to extreme measures. Gen. Weyler, in his wild desire of gaining glory and of obstructing the recognition of our belligerency, went in his proclamations so far as to promise the planters that they would be able to grind their sugar cane, while to the Government he gave the assurance that the elections could be peaceably held, and to the country at large he declared that the Pinar del Rio and some other province would be soon pacified. Some of the planters, showing themselves willing to believe that the General would keep his promise, began to get ready for grinding the cane. Under the circumstances I made up my mind to invade Pinar del Rio again in order to show that we are fully able to compel obedience to the orders of our Government.

I am perfectly satisfied with the success which has attended all my operations during this second invasion, which shall last so long as there is anything to destroy from which Spain may derive any revenue. As you will see, the discredit which the proclamations of Weyler were intended to throw upon the insurrection has, through what we have accomplished, fallen on Spain, whose incapacity to control our movements has been again plainly shown.

Maceo is confident of the ultimate success of the insurgents.

SICILY'S PERIODICAL RIOTING.

Prefect of Catania Pacifies a Mob with Eloquent Promises.

PALERMO, April 27.—There was a riot today at Paterno, a city ten miles northwest of Catania. The populace, which consists chiefly of the lower classes, became incensed against the imposition of the communal taxes, and made a demonstration that at one time threatened to become very serious.

The mob attacked the house of the Syndic, or Mayor, and smashed the windows and destroyed a number of street lamps. They then set fire to the office of the Octroi, where the tax on provisions entering the city is collected, and to a number of sentry boxes, and they were destroyed. The mob was in a most dangerous humor, and the gendarmes were powerless to quell the disturbance.

The military were called out, but the rioters stoned the troops, severely wounding an officer and three soldiers. An attempt was made to open the prison and release the convicts, but this was fortunately prevented by the troops. The situation was becoming extremely critical when the Préfect of Catania arrived on the scene.

He finally, after several fruitless attempts, got the crowd to listen to him. He promised that some of the more burdensome of the grievances of the people would be redressed, and by his conciliatory attitude ultimately calmed the passions of the mob, which then dispersed.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

Chartered Company, Russia, China, and American Life Premiums.

LONDON, April 27.—Mr. Labouchère asked in the House of Commons what amount of cash belonged to the Chartered South Africa Company, and would the Government obtain security that cash would remain available to repay the Government for its outlay in defraying the expense involved in suppressing the Matabele revolt.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the company had £500,000 cash. The Government, he added, did not propose to take the course which Mr. Labouchère's questions suggested, the Chartered Company having paid the expenses of contending against the revolt, as they had been incurred.

Mr. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, said that the Russian Ambassador had informed the Government that the statement made in the press that a secret treaty had been concluded between Russia and China, whereby the latter cedes large tracts of territory to Russia, was devoid of the slightest foundation.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question, said that the Government declined to alter the law so that a remission of the income tax would be granted on the life premiums of American insurance companies doing business in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Balfour moved that the Government control the whole of the time of the House for the remainder of the session. A long debate took place on the motion of Mr. Balfour, after which a vote was taken, and the motion was adopted—266 to 124.

KRUGER'S REPLY TO INVITATION.

He Must Attend to Important Measures Before the Volksraad.

LONDON, April 27.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to questions on the subject, said that the Government had received by telegraph the substance of President Krüger's reply to the Government's invitation to visit London to discuss Transvaal affairs. The reply, he said, was long, and could not be fairly appreciated without referring to the dispatch in extenso and to the preceding correspondence.

"President Krüger, in the course of his reply to the British invitation to come to England," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "said he felt confident that the British Government would recognize the difficulty of his position, and that it appeared to him to be a wise course not to press the question of his proceeding to England any further at present, but to leave the matter open, more especially in view of the approach of the opening of the session of the Volksraad, which it was desirable that he should attend, as measures of great importance were to be considered. It was his confident hope that by the exercise of patience and tact on both sides a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the questions at issue could be obtained."

Under the circumstances, Mr. Chamberlain added, the Government reluctantly withdrew its invitation to President Krüger, and had telegraphed to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, instructing him that as soon as Sir Graham John Bower, the Imperial Secretary at Cape Town, should arrive there on his return from England, he being now on the way, Robinson should come to England and receive instructions which would guide him in the pursuit of future negotiations. Mr. Chamberlain announced that the whole correspondence would shortly be published.

REFORMERS' TRIAL IN PRETORIA.

John Hays Hammond and Others Plead Guilty of Treason.

PRETORIA, April 27.—John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, and the other members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee who were absent from the court on Friday when pleas of guilty of treason and lèse majesté were entered by the accused, attended court to-day with the other defendants.

Hammond pleaded guilty of treason, while Sauer and Simpson pleaded guilty of lèse majesté. J. S. Curtis, an American engineer, who was also among the members of the committee who were arrested, is the only one of the defendants who has not pleaded to the charges. He is at liberty on bail.

Counsel for the defense to-day read a statement to the court signed by Hammond, Phillips, Farrar, and Col. Rhodes, admitting that they had asked Dr. Jameson to go to Johannesburg, but deploring his mistake in entering the Transvaal and marching on Johannesburg, when there was no urgent need for his presence. They maintained that the action throughout was not hostile to the Government. Judgment will be rendered to-morrow. The trial of Curtis was postponed until the next session of the court.

The statement read by the counsel for the defense also enumerated the grievances of the Uitlanders, and elaborated reasons to prove that the actions of the committee were not hostile to the Republic. Regarding Dr. Jameson's raid, the statement said that when the committee learned certain facts it sent, Dec. 27, two messengers—Major Heany, by rail, and Capt. Holden across the country—to forbid Dr. Jameson to move.

Sir Hercules Robinson Will Retire.

LONDON, April 27.—In their issues to-morrow The Times and Standard wil say that they regard it as probable that Sir Hercules Robinson will retire from his posts of Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa.

MELINE MAY MAKE A CABINET.

The French McKinley Will Give an Answer This Morning.

PARIS, April 27.—President Faure this morning summoned M. Méline to the Palace and requested him to undertake the formation of a Cabinet.

M. Méline informed President Faure that he desired a little time to consider the matter, and that he would give him a definite answer in the morning.

M. Méline is a Republican. He is a strong advocate of protection, his efforts in that direction having caused him to be called "the French McKinley."

LONDON, April 27.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Paris saying that it is generally reported that M. Méline has succeeded in forming a Moderate Republican Cabinet, in which there is no radical element. According to report, M. Hanotaux will be Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Barthou, Minister of the Interior; M. Méline, Prime Minister and Minister of Justice; Gen. Billot, probably Minister of War, and Admiral Barbey, Minister of Marine.

The correspondent of The Daily News adds the name of M. Trarieux to the list of Ministers. She adds: "If a Méline Cabinet enters office, Heaven help it!"

Most of the names mentioned in connection with the reported Cabinet are those of men who have heretofore held positions in different Ministeries.

LUEGER GRATIFIES THE EMPEROR.

Declines Office and Will Not Assent to Another Re-election.

VIENNA, April 27.—Emperor Francis Joseph gave an audience to-day to Dr. Lueger, the anti-Semite leader who was recently elected to the office of Burgomaster of Vienna by the Municipal Council. Count Badeni, Prime Minister, was present, and advised Dr. Lueger to decline the office.

Dr. Lueger has been elected Burgomaster three times. On the first occasion he declined the office because of the smallness of his majority, and on the second time the Emperor annulled the election and dissolved the Municipal Council.

Dr. Lueger, in reply to Count Badeni, said that he would accede to the desire of the Emperor, and, further, not assent to another re-election.

To this the Emperor responded: "I hope you will do your best to have your party elect another man to the office."

It is expected that the Municipal Council will elect Herr Strohback, a prominent Vienna merchant, Burgomaster, with Dr. Lueger as Deputy Burgomaster.

BARON DE HIRSCH'S FUNERAL.

A Magnificent Pageant Follows to Montmartre a Plain Hearse.

LONDON, April 27.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Paris saying that the funeral of Baron de Hirsch took place Monday, the remains being interred in the Montmartre Cemetery.

The wish of the deceased for a simple funeral was observed, so far as having a second-class hearse and no wreaths on the coffin, but otherwise the funeral was a magnificent pageant. The Hirsch residence, 2 Rue de l'Elysée, was profusely draped with mourning. The coffin was of ebony, inlaid with gold and silver. An enormous line of mourning coaches followed the remains to the grave, and the streets were thronged with sightseers.

BRITAIN NEARER TO BULAWAYO.

Portugal Gives Access from Beira Through Its Territory.

LISBON, April 27.—The British Government recently asked the Portuguese Government for permission to transport arms and ammunition from Beira, on the Indian Ocean, through Portuguese territory to British South Africa. The Government has granted the request.

Beira lies some 150 miles to the eastward of Matabeleland, and by using this route the British will be able to get supplies to that country much more rapidly than by sending them by way of Natal.

An Anti-French Bomb in Palermo.

PALERMO, April 27.—A bomb was exploded last night in front of the French Consulate, doing no damage, however, beyond breaking a few windows.

SILVER MEN DESPERATE

THEY PROPOSE TO REPEAL THE TWO-THIRDS RULE AT CHICAGO.

If They Shall Succeed, They Say They Will Nominate a Free-Coinage Man for President on a Sixteen-to-One Platform—Indications that They May Have a Majority in the Convention—They Are Working to Secure One.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—It is significant that one of the things talked about by the sanguine silver men in the Democratic Party is the necessity of providing for the abandonment of the Democratic rule requiring that the candidate for President must be chosen by a two-thirds vote of the convention. This is tacit admission of the impossibility of getting two-thrds of the delegates to vote for a free-silver candidate, upon a free-silver platform. The argument for it is that if the convention can adopt a platform by a majority vote it can and ought to repeal the two-thirds rule by a majority vote, and let the majority of the convention select the candidate.

This proposition has led to the making of a tentative canvass of the States, to ascertain what the prospects are for the control of the Chicago Convention by the silver men. The effort is being made to control all delegations by the unit rule, a rule that was discarded by the Republicans after a hot fight in the convention of 1880 at Chicago. Such "bossy" politicians as Conkling cherished the unit rule, as it enabled them to run their States as they chose to run them. The Democrats have not followed this Republican example, much to the disappointment of New-York delegations in Democratic conventions.

Unless the unit rule shall be invoked by the silver States, it is assumed there will be some sound-money delegates from the South. The efforts that are being made in the West to hold sound-money men from that section may meet with some reward, and it is certain there will be no silver men from the Middle and Eastern States.

A careful count has made it appear that the sound-money men will have about 400 of the 918 delegates at Chicago. That is perilously near one-half. It is so near to the half as to account for the unwillingness to require that the candidate must have two-thirds to be nominated. This number of sound-money men is made out by a canvass that does not claim a man from Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, West Virginia, Michigan, or California, and that looks for the election of sound-money minorities in Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio, and other States that may choose many sound-money delegates.

Some of the sound-money Democrats insist that the noise made by the silver men has been put forth with about the same purpose as are the inflated bulletins for McKinley—to discourage the opposition and lead it to doubtful or to fail in the longest procession. These sound-money men assert it is not too late to damage the silver canvass and to go into the Chicago Convention to beat the silver programme from beginning to end. Mr. Brice possibly has made his predictions upon a consultation of such figures as have been exhibited to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Nothing short of such figures could have justified him in predicting that the Democrats would be for free silver until about June 16, when they would decide that they were not ready to go into the hands of a receiver, and would make a platform and candidations expecting to continue organization and successful business for the next campaign and many campaigns to come.

Should the silver men prevail at Chicago, they ought to know what the attitude of the sound-money men of the party would be in the campaign. After the nomination of a silver man on a silver platform, if the party should insist upon two things so hurtful to it, the sound-money men who have been in the habit of devoting their time to the Democratic Party at least three months in every year would ask to be relieved from the direction of the canvass. They would insist that the silver men run the campaign in their own way. This would be the case in New-York if the National headquarters should be in that city, or in St. Louis, if that city should be chosen as a better place to establish silver headquarters, as being nearer the people who would give of their wealth to pay the campaign expenses. All the managers must be free-silver men. All the speakers must be free-silver talkers. As the number of speakers required for New-York would be small, the National Committee would not need to expend much money in New-York, and it certainly will not undertake successfully to raise any money there.

By insisting that none but the real silver men should run the business, the sound-money men would manifest their willingness to permit the silver men to impress their opinions upon the voters, and in case of success they would be quite free from any feeling of obligation to yield to the sound-money men any of the prizes due to the makers of great political victories. The sound-money men would be disposed not only to get out of the way of the successful prosecution of a silver campaign, but they would be prepared magnanimously to waive any claim for party rewards that silver Democrats undoubtedly would be entitled to and which sound-money men would abandon cheerfully in advance of the inauguration of the silver President.

THEY WANT "FULL JUSTICE."

Colored Delegates to the St. Louis Convention to Have a Conference.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 27.—There will be a conference in New-York, May 14, of Southern colored men who have been chosen delegates to the St. Louis Convention. The call for the conference has been issued by G. Winston Edwards and Marcus L. Robinson, delegates to the National Convention, and W. C. Payne, an alternate. All these men are residents of the Eighth Virginia District.

Invitations to the conference have been sent to all colored delegates, both uncontested and contested. The alleged purpose of the conference is to "arrange a plan of action to enable the colored contestants to get full justice."

The average colored delegate's idea of "full justice" is pretty well known to politicians who have had much to do with National Republican Conventions. The impression prevails here that when the conferees shall get to New-York City, one of their first moves will be to put themselves in communication with that particular person connected with the Morton boom, whose function is to administer "justice" to delegates who feel the need of it.

It also is assumed that, no matter how much "justice" the colored delegates may be able to secure from the Morton managers, they will be quite willing to accept more from the friends of other candidates. It is an abiding principle in the faith of the colored delegate that "justice" is such a good thing that there is no danger of getting too much of it.

CULLOM A REAL CANDIDATE.

He Hopes the Illinois Convention Will Instruct for Him.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Senator Shelby M. Cullom arrived here to-day from Washington en route to Springfield to attend the Republican State Convention. He said he was going because his friends wished him to do so, and was hopeful of getting instructions for his Presidential candidacy.

"Of course I am a candidate," he added, "and expect to remain one to the end. The fight will soon be on good and hard, and our boys will know presently 'where they are at.' However the race goes, I will still have four years left in the Senate to serve the people."

Mr. Cullom complained that his party was ungrateful for his long public services, and defied any man to point out aught against his character.

FUSION IN ALABAMA.

Republican and Populist Conventions to be Held in Montgomery To-day.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 27.—The Republicans and Populists will hold their State Conventions here to-morrow. A majority of the Populists here are in favor of fusion with Congressman Goodwyn as candidate for Governor, and the rest of the ticket divided between the two parties.

The fight in the Republican ranks is over delegates at large to St. Louis, and the Chairmanship of the State Committee. It seems to be the field against McKinley.

There will be contests from over half the counties in the State and the convention may not organize for a day or two.

One Delegation White, Others Colored.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 27.—The Republicans of the Eighth Virginia Congressional District, which comprises the city and county of Alexandria as well as other counties of Virginia adjacent to Washington, will send to the St. Louis National Republican Convention two sets of delegates, one white and one colored. The white delegation is pledged to McKinley; the colored men will go uninstructed.

DINNER TO ALBERT CHEVALIER.

Entertained at the Lotos Club—Glad He Is Coming Back Next Year.

A number of the members of the Lotos Club entertained Albert Chevalier at dinner Sunday night, at the club. J. E. Dodson presided, and said, in proposing the guest's health, that the Lotos Club would have been departing from its traditions if it had not extended a welcoming hand to an artist like Chevalier, who had not only "Knocked 'Em in the Old Kent Road," but also at Koster & Bial's.

It was a source of pride to actors to know that Chevalier had been an actor—and a very good actor—before going on the vaudeville stage. He knew they would be glad to hear repeated that Chevalier was returning next season under the management of Charles Frohman.

Mr. Chevalier, in reply, said that ever since he had been in New-York he had done little but say "Thank you," and he had to repeat it Sunday night. He only hoped they would be as glad to see him next season as he should be glad to come.

After dinner, there was an adjournment to the café of the club, where an enjoyable entertainment took place. Chevalier sang several of his songs, Alfred West played several of his own compositions brilliantly, and J. E. Dodson gave his well-known monologue on the Light Brigade, and also sang a song. Among those present were Frederick Temple Murray, H. W. Ranger, E. H. Low, B. B. Valentine, Stanley Cohen, Gilbert Hare, Archie Gunn, M. Elkins, L. Pike, W. B. Somerville, W. E. Hawkins, W. C. Davis, James Brisbane, and Dr. E. F. Hoyt.

Music Hall Notes.

—At Tony Pastor's Theatre, Lydia Yeamans-Titus made her reappearance in New-York yesterday, and the applause which greeted her showed that she is still one of the most popular of vaudeville artists. Her songs were encored until she was obliged to decline any more repetitions from pure weariness. Others in the long bill were the Ellinore sisters, Deltorelli and Glissandre, Pearl Andrews, Campbell and Campbell, Wieland, the juggler, and the Wilsons.

—"Marguerite" is still drawing large audiences to the Olympia Music Hall, and it began the twelfth week of its successful career last night. Among the new-comers in the vaudeville performance who made their début last evening were Sam Bernard and the Avole Trio, and both were enthusiastically received by the audience. Papinta, in her mirror dance; the Tiller and Fredericks troupes, and the Caselli sisters still remain.

—At Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday the four Maisanos, grotesque musical artists, made their American début, and Marion Manola and John Mason reappeared in a new musical comedietta. Both these attractions were heartily applauded, and the many other vaudeville stars were received with every demonstration of pleasure. The bill presented at this house is a long and interesting one.

—The concert at the Eden Musée was well attended last evening, and the programme was appreciated. A violin solo, "The Swallows," and a cymbal solo, "Gertrude's Dream," were especially well received. Elaborate programmes will be rendered at the daily afternoon and evening concerts during the week. There will be important additions to the waxwork collection.

—Charles T. Ellis and Clara Moore made their appearance at Proctor's Pleasure Palace last night, in selections from "The Alsacian," which were heartily applauded. Lottie Gilson sang some new songs, and Sam Devere, Jim Morley, Mike Kernell, the Pantzer brothers, the Majiltons, and Fanny Fields were among the artists who were received with enthusiasm.

—At the Olympia Theatre, Santanelli is still the attraction, and he is drawing large audiences by his mysterious feats. The man whom he has put to sleep is still in the hypnotic state, and will not be awakened until his week is finished. A body of physicians is watching this subject, so that there can be no doubt as to the genuineness of the experiment.

—A vivid representation of a "toe dance" was added to the vitascope exhibits at Koster & Bial's last night. Chevalier went through his printed programme of songs, and was compelled to sing also "Knocked 'Em in the Old Kent Road" and "Mrs. 'Enery 'Awkins." The show is extraordinarily good this week.

RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Early Prints of Important Illustrated Works.

At a sale by auction of an English consignment of books, by Bangs & Co., yesterday, the following prices were received:

"The Antiquarian Itinerary," containing 336 engravings on copper by Storer, Greig, Wallis, Varrall, and others, and many woodcuts, seven volumes, London, 1815-18, $7.88; "Modern Methuzelahs," 1888, $3.38; "English Votaryres," two parts in one, London, Thomas Raynalde, 1548, black letter, $10.

"Sir Thomas Browne's Works," including his life and correspondence, edited by S. Wilkin, portrait and plates, four volumes, de luxe, London, Pickering, 1836, $13; Bryce's "American Commonwealth," 1888, New-York, first edition, with the strictures on "Tammany Hall," $18.75, an advance; "Burke's Works," sixteen volumes, London, 1826-7, $20.

Defoe's "Life and Strange, Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York, Mariner," with life by Chalmers, vignette titles, portraits, and fourteen fine engravings on copper by Midland, after Stothard's designs, two volumes, London, Stockdale, 1790, $6.75; Digby's "Compitum; or, The Meeting of the Ways at the Catholic Church," seven volumes, London, Dolman, 1848-54, very scarce, $10.50; Dr. John Doran's "Their Majesties' Servants," annals of the English stage, from Betterton to Kean, fifty copper plate portraits on India-paper, and eighty wood engravings, three volumes, London, Nimmo, 1888, $5.25; The European Magazine, thirteen volumes, London, 1782-78, many plates, $14.30.

"Pompeiana," by Sir W. Gell and J. P. Gandy, 169 fine engravings on copper by Heath, Starling, Henry Moses, and others, several finely colored head and tail pieces, and thirty vignettes on India paper, three volumes, London, 1817-32, $24; Green's "History of the English People," London, $10.80; G. Heriot's "Travels Through the Canadas, with a View of the Manners and Customs of Several of the Indian Nations," map and twenty-seven engravings in aquatint, London, $7.38; Johnson's Dictionary, first edition, 1775, $6.25, and "Coke Upon Littleton," four parts in three, 1633-44, $14.

Herr Bueb Arrested and Released.

BERLIN, April 27.—Herr Bueb, Socialist member of the Reichstag for Mulhause, was arrested at that place on Saturday on suspicion of concealing prohibited Socialist pamphlets in his house. The pamphlets in question were found in the house of a friend of Herr Bueb and he was thereupon released.

An Accident to Prince Christian.

LONDON, April 27.—Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, husband of Princess Helena, daughter of Queen Victoria, was knocked down by a cab while crossing a street to-day. He is not seriously injured.

Thread Factories to be Combined.

GLASGOW, April 27.—It is reported here that the thread manufacturing companies of Coats and Clark in Paisley and the United States will amalgamate and form a central agency in the United States.

Must Dump Garbage Out at Sea.

The Street Cleaning Department has been notified by Supervising Harbor Inspector Delahanty that it will not be allowed to dump garbage this side of Sandy Hook Lightship this Summer. This will prevent New-York City refuse from being dumped in the lower bay and going ashore on the Long Island beaches. The Supervising Harbor Inspector has also told the city authorities that there must be at least ninety-six feet of water where the garbage is dumped.

NO NEW THING, but an established, reliable article. Effective and invaluable. That is what POND'S EXTRACT is and always will be.—Adv.

RALLY OF VOLUNTEERS

AN ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING IN CARNEGIE HALL.

About 5,000 People Join in Waving Their Arms While Singing—A Warm Welcome to Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth—Their Speeches Arouse Enthusiasm—Many People Join the Auxiliary League—Telegrams from Friends.

A unique sight was witnessed in Carnegie Music Hall last night, when 5,000 people, who represented almost every degree in the social scale, rose from their seats, swung their arms in rhythmical motion, as directed by Commander Ballington Booth, and ended the pantomime with a twirl of the arms and a resounding clap of the hands.

There was not an inactive pair of arms in the auditorium. The people in the boxes, who paid $5 each for their seats, and the vast crowd on the main floor and in the galleries, who paid 25 cents for admission, were alike caught up by the enthusiasm of the moment and joined in the "handology," to use Commander Booth's term.

It was the formal launching of the new Volunteer movement, begun about two months ago, when Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth seceded from the Salvation Army and declared independence of their father's, Gen. William Booth's, sway.

On the platform were 500 Volunteers. The front row of seats was occupied by women, who wore the blue uniforms, poke bonnets, and silver badges of the organization. A competent brass band, with bright new instruments, also sat on the platform and furnished good music. The band was organized last week.

The audience was an intelligent one, and was plainly in sympathy with the Booths. The curb outside the building was lined with private carriages, showing that there was a generous sprinkling of the wealthy and fashionable among the box holders. Conspicuous among those present in the building were Gen. and Mrs. McAlpin, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, James B. Stafford, Frederick Perry, and Mrs. Mary Grant Cramer, the sister of Gen. Grant.

When Commander and Mrs. Booth approached the stage the audience rose in a body and cheered and stamped and yelled to show its enthusiasm. The Booths never received a handsomer welcome. They occupied the two seats in the centre of the platform. Near by sat Major Pattie Watkins, who was known as the "nightingale" of the Salvation Army; Capt. John Lindsay, Major Manty, Major Merrill, Major Trumbull, Lieut. Jenny Hughes, Major Hartwright, Capt. Johns, and Capt. Taylor.

When the band had played "The Star Spangled Banner," Commander Booth asked everybody to join in singing "There Is a Fountain Filled with Blood," to the air of "Auld Lang Syne," and take part in the arm drill in the chorus. The whole hymn was sung with the audience standing and waving their arms in unison.

Pattie Watkins then sang a solo, after which Ballington Booth talked to the audience. He was plainly feeling bitter toward the heads of the Salvation Army, and every allusion to that body savored of resentment. He said he was glad to stand once more before an audience of his own countrymen, and that it was fitting that the first grand rally of the Volunteers, who had declared independence on Washington's Birthday, should take place on the anniversary of Gen. Grant's birth. He added:

Every religious movement, no matter what it is, to accomplish anything in this country, must be severed from any connection with any foreign power and be conducted in accordance with American principles, institutions, and the American Constitution. We want to teach the truth as taught by the Puritan Fathers. To do that we must be entirely untrammeled. If there is any law or method to be introduced, let it be one in accordance with American ideas. Heretofore I have not been free.

We recognize that we have a great work before us, and we do not intend to spend our time in mapping out schemes for others to carry out, but to put our hands to the plow, our shoulders to the burden, and work.

We have our uniforms and we will stick to them. We have our work and will stick to that. And some of us, I perceive, have the proper touch of enthusiasm, and I trust we will stick to it.

Not one word against the churches, but I think many Christians lack fire. Give me the Methodists for pluck, up people, the Presbyterians for blueing them, the Episcopalians for starching them, and the Volunteers for keeping them alive. You do not want to hide your religion under a bushel.

Commander Booth introduced Mrs. Booth as the most powerful, popular, and loved woman in America." She tried to interrupt him in his eulogy, but he would not obey her. Mrs. Booth made a characteristic speech, in which she won the hearts of the audience. She said that they had made no effort to win members from the other organization, but depended on the Volunteers and the support of the public. She told of the Auxiliary League, to be composed of sympathizers with the Volunteers. Members of the league are to pay $5 a year in dues.

Several hundred names were added to the roll of the Auxiliary League before the close of the meeting last night, and a good sum of money was raised by a collection. Mrs. Cramer gave an autograph of Gen. Grant, to be auctioned off for the benefit of the Volunteers. Telegrams were read from William E. Dodge and a number of other sympathizers who could not be present. Messages from many Western cities were also read, showing that the movement has received a good start throughout the country.

A SHELTER HOME FOR WOMEN.

Salvation Army Starts a Practical Charity.

The Salvation Army has opened a woman's shelter at 34 Bayard Street, within a few doors of the Bowery, this being the first institution of its kind established in this country by the army. The building which is occupied for this purpose is a six-story building, with an excellent basement, but it is narrow and not very deep. The lower floors of the structure are the only ones at present in use, accommodating about forty women, and they have been filled every night. Many women are turned away nightly, and as soon as funds will permit the rest of the building will be prepared for occupation, and then seventy-five women can be accommodated.

In addition to this building, there are two very long rooms in a building in the rear. As soon as one of these rooms can be fitted up, forty-five or fifty beds will be in it, two feet apart. There are now twenty-five. The other room will be used for private meetings for the inmates and as a general sitting room for them. In the basement is a good washroom, which is to be converted into a regular laundry, so that the women who seek shelter in the institution may be able to earn enough to pay for their food and lodging, and perhaps something more. Now they are allowed to bring any of their own clothes there that they choose, and wash them. On the first floor, besides the dormitory in the rear, is a kitchen and a sort of restaurant containing four tables and a counter, from which the women get their food as they enter. The next floor is for officers. It contains three rooms, and now holds five officers, who are working there.

It is proposed to fit up the third floor as a slum post for officers, who will make their regular work visiting the poor of that neighborhood and the ordinary work of the slum brigade. On the same floor is a receiving room for the Rescue Home. This home for abandoned women is in Harlem. There has been a good deal of demoralization caused in it by the presence of women who pretended to be penitent in order to get lodgings. This receiving room is intended to give a chance to test the sincerity of these women before introducing them into the regular home. The fourth floor will be divided up into small rooms for the more respectable women; for those who apply represent many kinds. Each will have a separate bed, washstand, and clean towel. The fifth floor will be divided in the same way, and on the top there will be a dormitory of a cheaper kind.

The army charges for the accommodations and food given the women in order to prevent demoralizing effects of pure charity. Women who take the beds in the general dormitory pay 10 cents. For this they get, besides a lodging, a breakfast and a supper. At present these meals are very light, consisting of a pint of tea and bread and butter for supper, and a pint of coffee and bread and butter in the morning. The women come in between 3:30 in the afternoon and 9:30 at night and stay until 8 o'clock the next morning.

HERBERT BOOTH ON THE ARMY.

Confident that the Ranks Will Ere Long Be Closed Up Again.

LONDON, Ontario, April 27.—Commandant Herbert Booth, who is making his farewell tour through the country prior to taking charge of the Salvation Army's forces in Australia, is in this city. Referring to the trouble with his brother Ballington, he said he believed the Christian world would deeply regret this first breach in the army's ranks.

He believed, however, that the ranks would ere long be closed up again, and the breach healed. From New-York to the Golden Gate of California, the army, he said, was sound as a whole, and the same was true of Canada.

MR. FOX'S FAMILY IN A QUARREL.

It Was All About His Grandchild and Daughter-in-Law.

There was a lively family quarrel at the Central Railroad Station in Jersey City shortly after noon yesterday over a baby. The actors in the little drama were an elderly woman and a young man, who had been walking up and down the platform for half an hour, and a young man and woman who arrived with the baby by the Western express.

When the new arrivals alighted from the train the young man carried the baby. The young woman, who afterward proved to be the man's wife and the mother of the baby, tried to get the child, but its father refused to surrender it.

Then the elderly woman, who had waited so long for them, joined forces with the young man, and between the three it looked for a moment as if Solomon's decision would be carried out in an informal way by the rending of the child.

Just at this juncture, fortunately for the child's future, Policeman Abernethy prevented any further display of belligerency. He could not restore harmony, however, so he took the entire party to the Gregory Street Police Station, though no one was placed under arrest.

When arraigned before Sergt. Hellmer the women were in tears, and the elder one was verging on hysterics. She said she was Mrs. John Fox, Sr. It subsequently transpired that she was the wife of ex-Senator John Fox of this city. The young man was her son, John Fox, Jr., and the young woman was his wife. The elder Mrs. Fox accused her daughter-in-law of having attended the races at Memphis, where, she further alleged, her daughter-in-law lost $500.

Young Mrs. Fox tried to quiet her mother-in-law, but the latter went on to say that the row at the railroad station was the result of young Mrs. Fox's refusal to go to her mother-in-law's house.

At this juncture, ex-Senator Fox arrived, and after a few moments' whispered conversation with him the party entered his coach and drove to this city. As there were no arrests in the case, the affair was not entered on the station blotter.

FLOUR MERCHANTS' OBJECTION.

Not Pleased with Joint Traffic Association Rules Relating to Storage.

Flour merchants at the Produce Exchange had a meeting yesterday, attended by nearly all in that trade doing business there, to protest against the new rules adopted by the Joint Traffic Association, limiting free storage of flour to twenty days at terminals and three days at river piers. The first rule had limited storage to ten days, but it was not enforced.

Railroad men say that flour was often carried for merchants as long as one year, and that, in extreme instances, it had been carried for two years, free from storage charges. When the new rules were adopted last week, to go into effect yesterday, it was announced that they would not be applied to flour now in storage, but would be strictly enforced against future deliveries.

The flour trade association claims that there is any law or method to be introduced, let it be one in accordance with American ideas. Heretofore I have not been free.

The flour trade has been given short notice had been short and because, as alleged, the limit for free storage had been fixed too low. It was decided to make a general protest, and to direct special effort to obtaining an extension of time to thirty days at station terminals and seven days at the piers.

A special committee, consisting of David S. Jones, A. B. Raymond, Charles W. McCutcheon, George W. Copeland, E. D. Weststadt, and Chief Flour Inspector William A. Burns, was appointed, to co-operate with the regular Flour Committee of the Exchange, of which G. H. Warner is Chairman, in an effort to obtain the modification desired. The two committees will meet to-day and will seek an immediate hearing before the Freight Committee of the Joint Traffic Association.

FAILURE IN THE SILK TRADE.

William Macfarlane & Co.'s Liabilities About $100,000.

Mrs. Jane Macfarlane and William W. Macfarlane of William Macfarlane & Co., manufacturers of thrown silk, of 81 Grand Street, and Bayonne, N. J., made an assignment yesterday to Briton Richardson.

They gave preferences as follows: Garfield National Bank, $8,000; National Bank of Schuylerville, N. Y., $5,000; Sarah H. Richardson, $2,500; F. W. Milton & Co., $4,000; Jardine Matheson, $2,000; Mr. Strickland, $2,500; F. Schuleman, $1,000; L. B. Schaffer, $1,200; Oscar H. Meyer, $6,000. All the preferences are for borrowed money or discounted notes, except the one to Oscar H. Meyer, which is for merchandise.

Both partners reside at Bayonne, N. J. The business was established forty years ago at Yonkers, N. Y., by William Macfarlane, who died in 1883. The business has since been carried on by his widow and son. The factory was moved from Yonkers to Bergen Point, Bayonne, in 1888.

In the trade Mrs. Macfarlane is regarded as a very capable and energetic business woman, and much sympathy was expressed for her yesterday.

It is said that the assignment was precipitated by inability to get renewals of notes to the amount of $7,000, which fell due yesterday. T. L. Carman, the attorney of the firm, said the failure was due to the depression in the silk trade, competition, and bad debts. The liabilities, he said, will exceed $100,000; the nominal assets are about $125,000, and actual assets considerably less.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—PLAZA—Senator Frank J. Cannon of Utah.

—ST. DENIS—Col. W.

CYCLE PATH OVER THE "L" ROAD.

A Plan for a Three-Deck System Includes a Path for Wheelmen.

Instead of a double-deck "L" road, which was talked about last week, New-Yorkers may some time have a three-deck affair, the upper story of which will be the realization of the fancies of people who have been called day dreamers. When the plans for the double decking of the elevated railroad system are presented to the Mayor on Friday there will also be submitted for the consideration of the city officials a separate sketch of a second plan, which will show a three-story structure—the two lower stories being used by the elevated trains, and the third, or upper story, for a bicycle path. In the plan the third story is shown to be about twenty-two feet wide over all. This scheme for an elevated cycle path was first mentioned in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of last Saturday.

The structure will be floored in Georgia pine to the width of about twenty feet, and in the centre of it will be placed a division rail, with openings at quarter-mile intervals, where crossings may be made to the opposite track. The wheeling will be regulated, those going north taking the east track, and those south the west track. It is urged by those having the scheme in hand that with such a track the "L" system would not be overcrowded, for it is estimated that at least 50,000 persons would use the bicycle track daily.

To those who would inquire as to what would become of the "L's" receipts in the event of such an innovation, Lawson N. Fuller, who is pushing the matter, said yesterday that a 3-cent fare could be charged for the single trip from Yonkers to the Battery, or a round trip for 5 cents. Mr. Fuller explained that the cost of adding the third story to the "L." structure would be infinitesimal as compared with the amount of money it would yield inside of a year.

To either side of the structure guards would be erected sufficiently high to prevent accidents to wheelmen. At half-mile intervals it is proposed that light elevators shall be erected to carry wheelmen to and from the path.

The proposition was laid before Messrs. Gould and Sage yesterday, and later before Mayor Strong, and the former two are heartily in favor of it, but they have not yet declared their acceptance of it. Mayor Strong, when the outline of the plan was told to him, said he could not form an opinion as to its merits on the spur of the moment, but he said it presented many novel features that would seem to be first-class if the engineers of the city would indorse it.

The matter of the bicycle track will be discussed at a public meeting, to be held next week, and the scheme will then be in such shape as to be ready for presentation to the public. With the double-decked, eight-tracked "L." and the third-story bicycle track, Jay Gould originator of this system think they have practically solved the rapid transit problem.

Away back in 1890 Jay Gould originated the double-decked "L." system, and at that time he maintained that only through such a system could rapid transit be secured to this city. He held then that the double-decked system would be the best on account of the light and air afforded the passengers.

To Boom the Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

Concerted action is to be taken by its members to boom the Brooklyn Bicycle Club this season. A committee has been appointed to map out a plan, and their rule will be followed in an attempt to raise the membership to 300. The roll now contains 205 names, but it is expected that the desired number will be added in a short time. The present quarters of the club, at 80 Hanson Place, may be vacated in the near future for a more commodious building, owned by the club. A movement is on foot to purchase a plot of land in a desirable locality and build thereon a house on up-to-date lines. On Sunday the Brooklyns had their first run of the season. They rode to Avoca Villa at Bath Beach. In the party were John and Clarence George, W. A. Collins and Charles McCluskey, the Maine brothers, and Frank Hendricks and W. G. Class on tandems, "Joe," George, and Harry Hobby, Harry, Edward, and Herbert Melvin, Oscar, William, and "Wolly" Edgerly, Charles G. Rahming, "Eddie" Fish, "Mart" Malmar, William Snediker, William Hichling, W. J. Kenmore, James Thomson, John Thompson, A. E. Vandegow, N. K. Alling, J. C. Van Doren, N. S. Tongue, James H. McClellan, Charles Malmano, E. L. Colver, Joseph Rogers, Jr., Frank Sadler, E. F. Redgate, Harry Hildreth, "Bert" Mapledoran, Rudolf Kintz, William Remond, John Hudson, James Dunne, Charles W. Hewlett, Newton K. Stevens, Thomas Anderson, W. H. Ferguson, "Fred" Allart, J. Frank Borland, E. M. Beldin, W. H. Clark, Sidney Evans, T. C. Gate, Samuel Schenck, Reuben Williamson, and H. E. Waters.

Niantics Had a Field Day.

The Niantic Wheelmen of Jersey City made a grand success of their first club run on Sunday. There were eighty-three members in line, and, with their new suits and flags, made a very pretty sight. They reached Arrochar, S. I., about 1 o'clock. Two baseball nines were chosen from among the members and a five-inning game resulted in a tie. President Daly addressed the club at dinner and congratulated them on their magnificent showing. He was followed by Vice President Hart, Capt. Hayes, and Lieuts. Bigalke and LaDue. After dinner the members were photographed on the hotel grounds, after which they started on their return trip via Port Richmond and Bergen Point. Upon reaching the Jersey side the Captain formed the members in files of three, and they then proceeded along the Hudson County Boulevard. A real Irish jaunting car accompanied the club and was the source of much amusement along the route. This was the largest run that ever left Jersey City. The club was organized on April 7, with forty-three members, and at their last meeting on Friday night they elected their ninety-second member.

Cycle Board of Trade Work.

The value of membership in the National Cycle Board of Trade is daily impressing itself upon the cycle manufacturers. Within the last two weeks R. Lindsay Coleman, President of the board, has organized an Information Bureau, embodying among its objects financial reports, enforcement of collections, investigation of failures, information as to new firms, changes, or dissolutions, names of reputable agents, and other items of value to the members. Although the Information Bureau has been in existence so short a time, it has met with the hearty support and indorsement of many of the leading members of the Board of Trade, and it is apparently destined to grow into one of the most important branches of the National Board. Mr. Coleman is in receipt of many letters congratulating him upon the organization of this bureau, and assuring him of the hearty co-operation of the members. There is every reason to believe that, in a short while, every reputable manufacturer in the country will ally himself with the National Board and avail himself of the privilege of this new department.

All Cyclists Invited to the Dinner.

A circular was issued to the cyclists of the State yesterday by Chief Consul Potter anent the Armstrong dinner. It reads: "On Friday evening of this week, at the Hotel Savoy, we shall all have an opportunity to meet William W. Armstrong, the sponsor of the famous Armstrong Bicycle Baggage bill, lately passed by the Legislature of New-York State. On that evening Mr. Armstrong will be a special guest of the New-York State Division of the league, and we take pleasure in extending to all wheelmen who appreciate the value of Mr. Armstrong's services an invitation to take part in the banquet at the Hotel Savoy on the evening mentioned. This invitation extends to wheelmen of neighboring States as well as our own, and to wheelmen who are not league members, as well as to those who are. Tickets may be obtained at any time, before Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., by applying at the New-York State Division headquarters, 811 Vanderbilt Building, (Nassau and Beekman Streets.) in this city.

Tandem Pacing on the Liberty Run.

The Liberty Wheelmen, under the leadership of Capt. W. D. Cowenhoven, held their second club run of the season on Sunday to Roslyn, L. I. A special feature of the run was the tandem pacemaking by Clemens Weiss and Howard S. Palmer on one machine, and "Larry" and "Charlie" Hoppe on another. Weiss and Palmer rode the full nickel tandem awarded to the former for obtaining the largest number of votes at the Liberty Wheelmen's fair last December for the most popular wheelman in the Metropolitan District. The two tandems alternated in setting the pace, and the racing men of the club, who formed a fast division, had their hands full in hanging on to the two-seated machines.

Winners in the Belleville's Drawing.

The Bellville (N. J.) Wheelmen had a "wheel drawing" on last Saturday evening, in which there was considerable interest. Altogether there were seven prizes, including a bicycle. The winners and their prizes were as follows: Pipe, Miss G. P. Hill of New-York; cane, F. J. Tonson, Belleville; umbrella, A. Linden, New-York; lamp, G. F. Sandford, Belleville; box of cigars, Mrs. A. Knight, Belleville; subscription to Outing, Frederick Keer, Newark; Spalding bicycle, R. G. McDonald, New-York.

Spaeth President of the Evergreens.

Joseph Spaeth, the old-time athlete, has become a devotee of cycling, having just been elected President of the Evergreen Wheelmen, composed of cyclists in the Twenty-eighth Ward of Brooklyn. This is a new club and it starts off with every prospect for a successful career. The other officers are: Vice President—Harry Stafler; Secretary—William Stafler; Treasurer—Lincoln Whittaker; Captain—George Madigan; Lieutenant—Albert Braham. A clubhouse will be secured as soon as possible.

CHINA, CROCKERY, AND GLASS

TOILET SETS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES, CROTON SETS, DINNER AND TEA SETS, JARDINIERES, UMBRELLA STANDS, CAMPHOR WOOD AND CEDAR TRUNKS.

CHARLES JONES,

890 B'way, cor. 21st St. 902 6th Av., cor. 51st St.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Among those who took part in the run of the Nassau Wheelmen to Lake Success on Sunday were S. Mead, R. Snelder, H. Hughes, G. Bell, J. J. Hughes, D. Simcox, L. Foelix, T. Cramer, A. L. Baker, C. Mentzinger, A. Wallace, A. D. Smack, W. Wells, T. N. Totten, A. H. Mowen, R. B. Harris, L. S. Van Valkenburgh, E. Meyer, G. Stone, E. Keveny, E. K. Blaisdell, J. Guyon, C. Nahmmacher, F. J. Mehling, J. White, G. Wiseshins, J. K. Ehrenan, J. Strassel, W. Blackburn, C. A. Rhodes, W. P. Seward, J. Wagner, W. H. Moller, O. J. Gewelr.

—The Vim Bicycle Club of Newark recently adopted resolutions decrying the habit of "scorching" within the city limits, and calling upon the Police Commissioners to detail a number of patrolmen on bicycles to stop the fast riding.

—In the Martin road race, to be held at Buffalo, a phonograph will be used at the tape to assist in getting the correct order in which the men finish. The committee in charge of the Irvington-Millburn race also contemplate using a phonograph in that great contest.

—Mayors Strong and Wurster will, it is expected, attend the dinner to be given at the Hotel Savoy on Friday evening in honor of Assemblyman Armstrong, who introduced the Bicycle Baggage bill.

—One manufactory in the northern part of the State has planned to turn out 500 tandems this year. This is a measure illustrates the growing favor with which the double machine is being received.

—Miss Mary L. Bockelman, Captain of the Union Cycle Club of Brooklyn, rode over the Patchogue century course on Sunday, doing the last half of the journey in 4 hours and 20 minutes.

—There will be two divisions in the run of the Harlem Wheelmen next Sunday to Bergen Point. The fast pack will leave the clubhouse at 9:30 A. M. and the others half an hour earlier.

—Henry E. Ducker of Buffalo, Chairman of the State Racing Board, has sent his resignation to Chief Consul Potter.

—"Dave" Shafer contemplates opening a training school in Buffalo.

Yale-Wisconsin Freshman Race.

NEW-HAVEN, April 27.—Arrangements have been completed for the Yale freshmen-University of Wisconsin boat race. Manager Alstead of the University of Wisconsin crew has just been here and made arrangements with President Preston of the Yale '99 navy for the contest, which it was feared would have to be given up, owing to the accident which dismembered one of the Wisconsin oarsmen and crippled two others. It will take place on Lake Saltonstall, near this city, on June 18, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 165—John D. Fee vs. Henry C. Brown, executor.—In error to the Supreme Court of Colorado.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 884—George W. Wilson vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

No. 929—Jeremiah R. Harman vs. Anthony Harman et al., and No. 930—Jacob M. Harman vs. Anthony Harman et al.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.—Granted.

No. 956—Martin & Hill Cash Carrier Company vs. Joseph C. Martin.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.—Denied.

No. 236—William H. Smith vs. Benjamin Selleck.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 244—The Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. William Walker.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 233—Mary M. Black, administratrix, vs. Mary K. L. Black.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction on the authority of Smith vs. McKay, 161 U. S., 355.

No. 235—M. M. Wheeler et al. vs. J. C. Cloyd et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Gilmore G. Scranton vs. Eben S. Wheeler.—In error to the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Michigan, with instructions to remand it to the Circuit Court of Chippewa County, Michigan.

No. 970—C. S. Wight vs. the United States, and No. 971—Albert L. France et al. vs. the United States.—Advanced and assigned for argument on the second Monday of the next term.

No. 832—Daniel Hamer, Tax Collector, &c., vs. Ogden City.—Motion to remand to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah.—Submitted by Arthur Brown.

No. 169—The Morse Arms Manufacturing Company vs. the United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Dismissed on motion of James A. Skilton for the appellant.

No. 257—The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. the City of Chester.—In error to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.—Dismissed, with costs.

No. 919—National Accident Society vs. Fannie Spiro.—Submitted pursuant to the thirty-second rule.

No. 588—Rose L. Saltonstall et al., executors, &c., vs. Joseph Birtwell.—Argument continued for the defendant and concluded for the plaintiffs.

No. 247—Emma J. Gonzales vs. E. W. French et al.—Argument commenced for the appellant.

The call for Tuesday will be as follows: Nos. 247, 248, 251, 252, (and 253,) 254, 255, 256, 258, 259, and 260.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Room 122 Post Office Building, Tuesday, April 28. 10:30 A. M.

174—Hutson vs. steamship Advance, &c. 177—Reliance Insurance Company vs. New-York and Cuba Steamship Company. 178—New-York and Cuba Steamship Company vs. Reliance Insurance Company. 169—Clark Thread Company vs. Armitage.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Room 40 Post Office Building, Tuesday, April 28, 11 A. M.

106—New-York and South Brooklyn Ferry Company vs. steamship Saratoga.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Cornella T. Terry vs. Katharine T. Moore, impleaded, appellant.—Argued by Charles E. Louther for appellant, F. B. Chandler for respondent.

Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank of Middletown vs. Ira T. Cummings, appellant.—Argued by Daniel Finn for respondent.

Thomas Mulligan, appellant, vs. J. D. Crimmins.—Argued by Henry A. Monfort for appellant, T. C. Moore for respondent.

Ransom H. Miller, appellant, vs. T. J. Reynolds.—Dismissed under rule 15, without costs.

Miles E. Griffiths, appellant, vs. New-Jersey and New-York Railroad Company.—Argued by Henry H. Whitman for appellant, George Holmes for respondent.

The day's calendar for Tuesday is as follows: Nos. 264, 572, 566, 567, 557, 573, 578, 582.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

APPELLATE DIVISION SUPREME COURT—Recess until Friday, May 1.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J. Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J. Motions.

Preferred cause—No. 2738. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J. Law and Fact—Nos. 2203, 2204, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1483, 1925, 1803, 1699, 2920, 1967. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J. Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J. Elevated Railroad cases. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII. Adjourned for term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro J.

Nos. 6927, 2283, 8112, 2060, 1645, 302, 836, 2285, 2299, 2326, 2333, 2336, 2364, 2382, 2384. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J. Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Parker, J. Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gleserich, J.

Nos. 837, 1836, 1857, 8114, 2386, 2434, 2470, 2498, 2571, 2591. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.

Motions.—Nos. 2 to 6.

Appeals from Judgments of City Court.—Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

Appeals from Judgments of District Courts.—Nos. 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Motion Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

No. 1148—Will of Sarah Grundy, at 2 P. M. Wills for Probate.—Frederick Ballman, Nathaniel H. Wolf, John Dunn, Michael Murphy, at 10:30 A. M. Mary Nugent, Frederick Wilhelmi, at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.

Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Ousatonic Water Company vs. Franklin Brass B. Company—John H. Rogan, Mason vs. Dawson—Henry C. Wilcox, Matter of Shlers—Edward W. S. Johnston, Nevins vs. McLaughlin—James P. Davenport.

Lawrence, J.—Block vs. Stuart—Robert Sturgis, Pryor, J.—Statson vs. Simonson—Guy Richards.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Matter of Globe Collecting and Reporting Agency—Thomas F. Donnelly. John W. Block vs. Silas Stuart et al.—William H. Ricketts.

Smyth, J.—Louis Aaron vs. Morris Rosenblum—M. H. Alderman.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Part I.—Smith, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Clement, J.; Part IV.—Van Wyck, J.—Nos. 2388, 2312, 4727, 4784, 4078, 4334, 1250 and 1251, 2163, 1802, 1805, 2379, 1913, 1712, 1718, 1018, 2115, 2286, 1928, 4692, 1384, 4856, 2306, 2123, 697, 1606, 2121, 2330, 2340, 1267, 1766, 2135, 2029, 2065, 1248, 4623, 1972, 2341, 1950, 1965, 2114, 2269, 1474 1749, 1584, 1844, 746, 4773, 4742, 4779, 1663. Highest number reached on regular call No. 2400.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J.; Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Terence Slane, Charles Manal, John Knubel, Alice Bailey, Anna Baker, Wilhelmine Guthy, and George Hunmestein. The accounting in the estate of Susan C. Dickinson. Contested calendar at 10:30 o'clock. No. 32, Will of William Roy.

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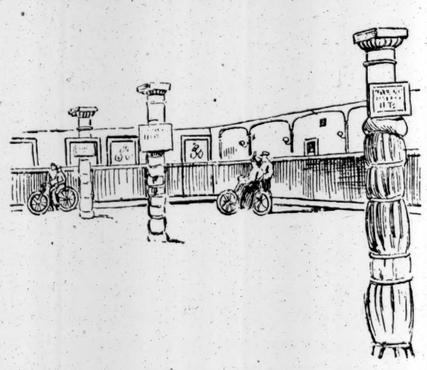

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THEY WHO WALK MAY RIDE.

OUR MONSTER SALE of cheap Bicycles for all still continues. The talk of the town. Hundreds sold yesterday. Fresh lot for to-day. Wheels for everybody, for cash or installment, from a responsible house.

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500 more Bicycles, all good, serviceable wheels, $60.00 cash. On easy terms, $15.00 down and $5.00 per month. This lot includes the famous ST. LAWRENCE BICYCLE, 1895 CREDENDAS, and other various makes.

$50 Bicycles, new and second-hand, $10 down and $5 per month. **$40** Bicycles, $10 down and $4.25 per month.

The Spalding Bicycle. Its name its guarantee. 1896 model, price..... **$100**

Same to all. Price and quality guaranteed. Sold on installments—$20.00 down, $8.50 per month.

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that VICTORS are the only bicycles in the world: there are lots of others, some of them good ones.

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A '96 Bicycle,

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Made of the Best Materials,

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Bicycle sundries at lowest prices. The largest stock of bicycle clothing in New-York, embracing the lowest and finest. Guns, Fishing Tackle and everything else in sporting goods.

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Elmwood Girl

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THE WONDERFUL SPENCER BRAKE is furnished without EXTRA CHARGE on all the standard lines of wheels we sell.

INVISIBLE AND UNBREAKABLE. WEIGHS A FEW OUNCES.

APPLIES TO THE CRANK AXLE.
OPERATES BY TURNING THE GRIP.
Do not buy any wheel until you investigate this at

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Agents for Liberty, Wolff-American and Crescent Cycles.

KEATING STRENGTH AND KEATING WEIGHT

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Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
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BICYCLE SUNDRIES AT CUT PRICES. Great variety. E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45-47 John St., near Nassau.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS
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FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P.M.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 8 P. M. and 12 midnight, daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of West 11th St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days 5 P.M.; Sundays, 9 A.M.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,

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Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 2d will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aller*, via Southampton and Bremen.

SATURDAY.—At 12:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take Printed Matter, &c., for Germany, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take Printed Matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas and for Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 1 PM for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Petit Goave, per steamship Ardie; at $8 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Dumois; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 9 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Panama,") at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at $3 PM for Costa Rica and Bocas del Toro, per steamers from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Gonaives, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at $3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cuba, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curaçao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 3 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Paraense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Paraense.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

§Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 28th at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May §4th at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May §11th at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 17th at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May §23d at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 28th and up to May §23d at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25th at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, P. Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 24, 1896.

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NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Trave, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM Saale, Sat., May 9, 10 AM Aller, Thu., Apr. 30, 10 AM Havel, Tu., May 19, 10 AM Spree, Tues., May 5, 10 AM Trave, Tu., May 26, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., May 12, 10 AM Aller, Sat., May 30, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, May 2, 10 AM Fulda, May 30, 10 AM
Kaiser, May 16, 10 AM Ems, June 6, 10 AM
Werra, May 23, 10 AM Kaiser, June 20, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Columbia, May 7, 7 AM Victoria, May 21, 7 AM
Normannia, M. 14, 11 A | F. Bism'ck, May 28, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60 and $75.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.

Excursions around AFRICA, from H'burg July 10
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

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NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....April 29 ST. PAUL.....May 20
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PARIS.....May 13 ST. LOUIS.....June 3

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday
Westernland, Ap. 29, noon Noordla'd, May 13, Noon
Southwark, May 6, noon Friesland, May 20, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
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BOARDERS WANTED.

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Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

L.—MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 60TH.—Elegant large and small rooms, with board; strictly first-class.

34th S T., 27 W E S T.—Attractive rooms for families or gentlemen; excellent board; references.

SMALL FAMILY WILL TAKE ONE REFINED gentleman to board; must give reference; terms moderate. M. C. HUNTINGTON, 8 Morningside Park East, between 114th and 115th Sts.

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UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LEXINGTON AV, 122.—A large unfurnished front room to let; $260 per year, including water, gas, &c.

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Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By highly respectable widow, gentleman's house or bachelor's apartments to care for for the Summer; has a daughter; highest reference. English, 422 Columbus Av.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a respectable married woman to take care of house or bachelor's apartments; no children. Mrs. Hammond, 213 East 36th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a respectable widow woman, care of private house for Summer; best references. Mrs. Kerr, 337 East 37th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; is a neat hand sewer; is also an excellent waitress; would assist, if required; with highest city references, very neat and obliging; disengaged May 1; city or country. Address, by letter only, H. B., 243 East 39th St., care of Crahan.

CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—By two young women; one as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; the other as child's nurse or maid to grown children; willing and obliging; highest references. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 878 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; smart, willing, and obliging; first-class worker; city or country; personal city reference. 138 Amsterdam Av., Johnston's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; best references. 147 West 51st St., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid or parlormaid. Can be seen at present employer's, 898 Madison Av., Tiffany Building.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family; willing and obliging; no objections to country. Call, from 10 till 2, at 200 East 73d St.; McQueeny's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city or country; personal reference. 168 Amsterdam Av., Johnson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady not keeping house for the Summer wishes to secure a situation for her chambermaid, or as parlormaid. 898 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can be highly recommended by former employers. 213 West 75th St. Manning.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; three years' reference. 319 East 31st St., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and to assist with sewing; three years' best city reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Competent; willing and obliging; good city reference. Ryan, 201 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress; go short distance in the country. 315 West 20th St., first floor, rear.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a German girl as chambermaid or parlormaid. 214 East 95th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city references. 301 East 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; two years' city reference. 491 Western Boulevard.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; best city reference; city or country. 317 East 60th St., McDonald.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best city references. N., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in private family; city or country; good city references. 153 East 31st St., Frind's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; will assist with other work. Present employer's, 15 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an excellent chambermaid and waitress, in private family; first-class city reference. 262 West 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and do plain sewing; three years' best city references. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and laundress; best references; city or country. 247 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in private family; city or country; good city references. 153 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 1,158 3d Av., store.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 47 East 53d St., last employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—Will assist with children. Present employer's, 15 East 29th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a well-recommended young lady, aged 18, highest respectability, as companion to Israelitish lady of mature years. A., Box 203 Times.

COMPANION.—By highly respectable young woman as companion to an elderly or invalid lady. 803 6th Av.; ring three times.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe May 1 would like to place her cook and waitress; both competent. 30 West 71st St., morning.

COOK.—By young woman; understands good cooking; bread, entrées, desserts; country or city; disengaged May 1. 103 East 40th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; wages, $25 to $30; no cards answered. 135 East 36th St., present employer's.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class cook and laundress; best city reference. Present employer's, 64 West 87th St.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; city or country; good references. 983 6th Av, near 56th St., Fitzsimons's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in small private family; city references. F., 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, with or without kitchenmaid; good carver; best references. 443 West 56th St.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe wishes to find situation for competent, reliable cook; lady can be seen from 10 to 12. 19 West 34th St.

COOK.—By young girl as experienced cook; good city reference; no cards. Call, Monday, 117 West 60th St.; ring Whelan's bell.

COOK.—By an economical German Protestant; good cook; choice baker; washing and ironing; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—Private family preferred; French or German; best of city reference. 163 West 11th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable young Scotchwoman, Protestant, as cook; city or country; best reference given. 379 East 32d St., two flights, front.

COOK.—By a young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; city reference; no objection to country. 115 West 60th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent cook and laundress; best city references; willing to go to country. 2,155 8th Av., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By fine, first-class German cook; city or country; wages, $45. 214 East 55th St., first floor, left.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook; do coarse washing and ironing; willing and obliging; 4½ years' city reference. 204 East 38th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, one as cook; the other as waitress; would go to country; best city reference. 35 Columbus Av.; Robey's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook; will do washing and ironing, in private family; best city reference. 138 West 62d St.; ring twice.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls as cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; references. 149 East 84th St., janitor.

COOK.—By a good, experienced cook; no objection to the country; best city reference. 220 East 52d St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good plain cook and laundress; city reference. 373 West 48th St., Leahy's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class, steady, sober woman; would do some coarse washing; city or country; best city reference. 342 East 36th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; best reference, written and personal. 573 Madison Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook. Can be seen at present employer's, 36 West 39th St.

COOK.—By a reliable North of Ireland Protestant woman; good family cook; good bread, biscuit, and cake baker; no cards. 316 West 49th St.

COOK.—In a small family, or would do housework; good city reference. 241 East 29th St.

COOK.—By a German girl as first-class cook in family. 213 East 51st St.

COOK.—By a competent cook and laundress; good city reference. 118 East 63d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; willing to assist with coarse washing, if required; excellent city reference. 418 West 57th St., ring Legion bell.

COOK.—A lady closing her house for the Summer desires to find a place for her cook, to assist with washing and ironing; good city reference. Call, from 10 to 12, present employer's, 335 West 20th St.; no cards.

CQOK.—By a cook in a private family; understands all first-class cooking; first-class baker; no objection to the country; willing and obliging; first-class reference. 306 West 41st St., room 6.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a place for her Japanese woman cook, whom she can highly recommend; wages, $35. 31 East 50th St.

COOK.—By an experienced French person as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; has resided several years in this country, and has best references. S. B., 221 West 34th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; excellent cook and laundress; willing and obliging; best city references; city or country. H. S., 213 East 25th St., top floor.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best city references. Call Monday, 407 5th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; thoroughly experienced; where kitchenmaid is kept. Call, between 10 and 12, present employer's, 616 4th Av.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all kinds of nice family cooking; good city reference; wages, $25. M. A. B., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman; Protestant; splendid cook; laundress; willing to go to country with nice private family. 249 West 30th St., second floor, back, Room 10.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; excellent baker; will do coarse washing; private family; city or country; best city reference. 405 4th Av., second bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls to do the work of a small family together; city reference. 208 East 38th St., Leonard's bell.

COOK.—By capable cook; assist with washing; present employer can be seen; city or country; no objection to flat; private family. 155 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; by day or week; best city references. G. M., 145 East 32d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook, or assist with washing; no objection to country; best city references; no cards. 412 West 56th St., one flight.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; has excellent reference; no objection to country. 434 West 57th St.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—Family going to Europe first part of May highly recommends their servants, comprising an excellent cook, waitress, chambermaid, and laundress. 1091 Madison Av.

COOK.—In private family; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; courses of dinners and entrées; country preferred. B., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COOK—MAID.—A lady desires to place two competent girls; cook and maid; disengaged May 1; wages, $35 and $20. Apply, Tuesday, between 10 and 12, at 16 West 50th St.

COOK.—By woman as cook in private family; first-class personal city reference; no objection to the country; no cards. 216 East 73d St.; Breen's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; good baker; city reference; wages, $30. 300 West 129th St.; Mc-Colough's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry; no objections to country; personal reference. Campbell, 409 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best references; country preferred. 127 West 46th St.

COOK, &c.—By cook, will wash and iron, in small private family; city reference; or do general housework. 424 3d Av.

COOK.—By a good family cook; private family; good baker; city reference. E. M., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day, first-class reference. 211 East 28th St., Manning.

DAY'S WORK.—By colored woman to take in washing or go out by day. L. M., 154 West 53d St., first flat.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent; goes out by the day; makes exquisite fancy waists; latest full skirts; perfect fitting and designing; remodeling; terms moderate. M. M., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker by day; out of leading houses; street and carriage gowns; all kinds of fancy jackets; $2.50 day; or at home; highest reference. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; one or two more customers; by day or at home; best reference; McDowell system. Mrs. Marshall, 134 West 20th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By fashionable dressmaker; work done at shortest notice or by day. Budden, 92 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by day; good cutter, fitter; only first-class work. Dressmaker, 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by day; good cutter and fitter; private family. 207 East 39th St.

DRESSMAKING.—By day; general hand; cut and fit; terms moderate. Care Hughes, 884 6th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A lady wishes to procure position as governess or companion for French lady; has been with her two years; highest recommendation F. B. Jennings, 86 Park Av.

GOVERNESS, &c.—As governess or companion, in refined family, by first-class French teacher, diplomée; medallifte from Paris; private lessons; highest city references. Mlle. Lavillette, 154 East 88th St.

GOVERNESS.—Lady would like to place her experienced, educated, German nursery governess; to take full charge of children. Present employer's, 49 East 67th St.

GOVERNESS.—French, seeks an engagement for Summer months in a private family; good references. E. D., care Mrs. Mariani, 367 West 35th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young North German Protestant as nursery governess or maid to grown children. Mrs. Meyers, 427 East 117th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Lady would like a place for her experienced, educated, German nursery governess; take entire charge of children. Call present employer's, 49 East 67th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID—LAUNDRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find situations for her two excellent servants; one as housemaid and seamstress; the other as laundress. 31 East 50th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a strong young girl, neat and active, permanent place in small family of adults; in flat; written and personal city reference, no cards unless car fare paid. 456 West 34th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By an honest, industrious young colored girl to do general housework in a small private family; city or country; just come to the city. 115 West 27th St., third floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework in small private family; best city reference; no cards. 159 East 53d St., second floor, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl at housework or kitchenmaid; willing, obliging. 320 East 26th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young woman as kitchenmaid in a private family. Present employer's, 581 5th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—To one or two ladies; by thoroughly competent, reliable French maid; speaks fluent English; good seamstress, hairdresser, packer, traveler; highest city references; wages, $25 month. 134 West 29th St. Ollon.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced dressmaker and hairdresser; no objection to travel; three and a half years' city references. E. C., care Mrs. Butler, 117 East 53d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 36 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent person; thoroughly understands all maid's duties; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker traveler; highly recommended. Present employer's, 20 West 53d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By American Protestant as maid to elderly lady, or take charge of little boy; good reader; will do plain sewing; no cards. 751 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID.—English; for one or two ladies; good hairdresser; also does dressmaking; accustomed to packing and traveling; best city references. A. F., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swede; good needlewoman; accustomed to travel; experienced packer and hairdresser; city references. L., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks German; good seamstress; best reference. Address, two days, M. B., 972 6th Av., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By German Protestant; thoroughly competent; neat sewer; best references. T. W., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; first-class city references. A. B., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a masseuse as maid and masseuse; good reference. Call, Monday, from 3 to 5 o'clock, at 100 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; good hairdresser and dressmaker; first-class city references, E. M., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young person as maid and seamstress, or would assist with chamberwork; best city reference from last place. Monday and Tuesday, 159 West 86th St.

MAID.—Competent English maid at liberty May 6 desires position to travel or otherwise. W. L., 106 West 42d St.

MAID.—By competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist chamberwork; best city references from last employer. E. M., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—A position by Protestant as maid to elderly lady; capable seamstress and caretaker of household linen; highest city references. 71 West 44th St.

MAID.—By a Protestant woman as maid and seamstress; would assist in chamberwork; best city references. M. A., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By a first-class French maid; understands her duties well; several years' city reference; prefers a family going to Europe. A. M., 860 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By Swedish girl as maid; can give massage treatment; willing to travel. Hilda Nilsson, 233 East 39th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant laundress; understands her business; would assist last of the week with chamberwork of required; city or country. C. H., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has always lived with first-class families; wages, $22 to $25 per month. 44 East 66th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant woman as first-class laundress in private family; country for Summer; best references, 456 4th Av.; ring right-hand bell twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By German Protestant woman as first-class laundress in private family; country for Summer; best references. 456 4th Av., ring right-hand bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch woman as first-class laundress in private family; assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 250 West 33d St., one flight; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; can be seen at present employer's. Call, two days, at 6 East 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman in private family; city or country; city reference. D., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in American family; good city reference. 239 East 28th St., Bell 13.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class colored laundress, with best city references, family washing, by the week or dozen. Mrs. E. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress in private family; first-class city references. 135 West 14th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good, reliable, competent person as laundress; good city reference from last place. Clifford, 844 7th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; city references. 1,033 1st Av., between 56th and 57th Sts.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; wages from $22 to $25; best city reference. E. M., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; good city reference. 171 East 96th St.

Nurses.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a young French girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; good references. Mrs. Demmiddeler, 26 East 42d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse, middle aged, English; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; would travel; highest reference. Refined, 422 Columbus Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands care of infants from birth; highest city reference; no cards. 382 3d Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent, reliable French person; takes charge from birth, or baby under two years; very best city references. Reliable, 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By a refined German girl as nurse and seamstress to grown children; best references; Christian family preferred. 333 East 30th St., Renner's bell.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place an experienced person as nurse for one or two small children, and who would assist with light chamberwork, whom she can highly recommend. 48 East 72d St.

NURSE.—By first-class infant's or child's nurse; Protestant woman; experienced with both bottle and food with age of child; highest personal references. 345 3d Av., ring bell once.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse, who can take full charge; willing to live in the country or travel; excellent city references. 224 East 57th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By American girl as infant's nurse; has four years' references; can be seen at present employer's; city or country. Call, two days, 349 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By a competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; city or country; first-class personal city reference. 848 7th Av.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; understands the care of child brought up on bottle; first-class references. M. M., 125 West 24th St., bell No. 3.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as nurse to child from one year or older in first-class American family; fourteen years' highest reference. 115 West 54th St.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, to take care of children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; call for two days. 304 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By a neat young German girl as nurse to one growing child; good sewer; best city reference. S., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced girl as nurse or chambermaid in quiet family; best city reference. 209 East 33d St.; ring J. Ryan's bell.

NURSE.—By competent, trustworthy infant's nurse; willing, obliging; best personal city references. Call, two days, 334 East 34th St.

NURSE.—By a trustworthy French nurse; capable of taking charge of young children; best references. 908 West 31st St.; ring three times.

NURSE GIRL.—By an experienced North German nurse; to take charge of children; good sewer; best city reference. 236 East 80th St.

NURSE.—By a Protestant girl as nurse; can take care of baby from birth; best of reference. 318 East 31st St.

NURSERY MAID.—Lady wishes to place young girl as nursery maid or to assist with children. Apply, Monday, before 12, at 149 East 37th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as parlormaid and waitress; city or country; small private family; good city reference. 222 West 37th St.; ring top bell twice.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress, having S. T. Taylor's system; would assist with chamberwork; or maid to grown children; would go to the country; with reference. Winslow, 256 East 89th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a very competent seamstress; cut and fit; with all knowledge of dressmaking; or as seamstress and maid in private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 145 West 55th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day, to work with dressmaker, in private family; city reference. C., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking. G. Collins, 387 8th Av., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German girl as seamstress and to assist in up-stairs work. 472 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes a situation for her thoroughly competent waitress, who is also a very good chambermaid. Apply, two days, 125 East 34th St., from 11 till 2.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; can take butler's place; carve; understands her business thoroughly; best city references; country for Summer; wages, $20 to $25. G., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; private family; take charge dining-room and silver; fill butler's place; best city reference. 122 West 31st St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; thoroughly understands her duties as waitress; wages $20 to $25; best city references. J., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as competent waitress, or waitress and chambermaid, in small family; best city reference. 345 West 59th St., Walshe's bell.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress, or waitress to assist with chamberwork; private family; best city reference. 174 2d Av., ring janitor's bell, basement.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress, in a private family; good city reference; last lady can be seen. 224 Lexington Av., ring Cooney's bell.

WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to obtain a position for a first-class, competent waitress; can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday. 708 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; private family; best city references. Call, two days, 459 3d Av.; ring once.

WAITRESS.—First-class, or parlor work, in private family; willing to go to the country; best city references. N. O., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as waitress or chambermaid. Call, Tuesday, at 173 West End Av., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; leaving present employer's on account of family going abroad. 272 Madison Av.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable waitress; excellent city references. J., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By excellent waitress or parlormaid. Can be seen at present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, 35 West 49th St.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced girl as waitress; understands her duties; good reference. 154 East 28th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place a good waitress. Call at 22 East 30th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class. 11 East 60th St.

Miscellaneous.

AS MAID or NURSE-ATTENDANT.—By German; perfect needlewoman; experienced traveler; fluent English; some French; city reference. W. K., 133 West 62d St.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, or OFFICE WORKer; experienced; reliable. Books or Cash, 152 6th Av.

CLEANING, WASHING, &c.—By respectable woman to go out cleaning, washing, and ironing; well recommended. 237 East 42d St. Pesen.

HAND-MADE UNDERGARMENTS.—By Swedish woman to do the best work only; will copy all kinds of fine hand-made undergarments for fashionable ladies; has done many private orders for Mmes. Felecie and Thurn, on 5th Av.; terms reasonable. Seamstress, 239 West 60th St.

MANICURE.—By a young lady work as manicure at her parlor or out; élite only. Miss Ethel, 9 East 14th St., near 5th Av.

MANICURE.—Young lady would like a few more customers at her parlors or out; élite only. Miss Helen, 9 East 14th St., near 5th Av.

MASSAGE.—By Swedish masseuse; at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced and reliable; best city reference. Diligent, 152 6th Av.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—A lady going to Europe would like to place her French butler; age, 34; neat, honest, sober; very tall and good appearance; slight knowledge of English; city or country. Butler, 189 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French Swiss couple; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended for capacities; good character; two years' reference from last employer. A., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a North German; age 35 years; thoroughly understands all duties of a fire-class butler; best of references; not afraid of work; city or country. Ernest, 590 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Frenchman; just disengaged; good traveling companion; has traveled around the world; references. Georges Bossut, 796 6th Av. Mrs. McGarvey.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a German; highest English and American references; present employers going to Europe; can be seen. T. R., 2 East 46th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By single young man for country; thoroughly trained servant; willing and obliging; hard worker; eighteen months' personal reference. Flynn, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—Age 24; speaks French and pretty good English; honest, willing, obliging; city or country; best reference. G. P., 13 East 60th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; Frenchman; knows his business in all branches; best reference. Call, all week, at present employer's, 4 East 46th St.

BUTLER.—By young German of experience as butler or valet in private family; good waiter; good reference; will be disengaged May 3. Box 280 Post Office, Stapleton, S. I.

BUTLER or VALET.—By experienced and good-tempered man as butler or valet; excellent references. W., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Englishman; age, 27 years; height, 5 feet 9 inches; best city and London reference. J. P., care of Simpson, 981 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a young man in private family; present employer can be seen. ., 40 West 38th St.

BUTLER.—By competent and honest Swede; last employer can be seen. Louis, Box 316 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; or as good second man; age, 27; English. G. S., 7 Park Av., present employer's.

LUTLER.—Disengaged; as butler; best city reference given. G. T. F., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend her butler; speaks three languages fluently; would also like to travel as valet, &c. 16 West 46th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler, strictly sober; four years in last place; best references. Call at 33 East 50th St.; present employer's.

BUTLER and VALET or SECOND MAN.—By Frenchman; good city references. Call, Saturday and Monday morning, at 9 West 10th St.

BUTLER.—A lady desires a situation for her butler, who is thoroughly reliable and capable. Present employer can be seen, at 8 East 69th St.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler or steward on a yacht; knows all about service and marketing; strictly sober. Bernard, 167 West 31st St.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; personal references. H. G., 459 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman; sober, obliging; good city references; in private family. D., 146 West 68th St.; care of Smiles.

BUTLER.—By a butler; disengaged; best city reference. G. T. F., Box 241 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Age 32; tall; good references; Englishman. 137 East 31st St.

BUTLER.—By young man; lady breaking up housekeeping. 40 West 38th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly first-class; best city references. A. B., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

Chefs.

CHEF or STEWARD.—Take full charge; economical; strictly sober; city or country; best reference. Chef, 257 West 42d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly experienced; unsurpassed recommendations, prominent city families, for punctuality, civility, sobriety, capabilities; skilful, stylish driver; moderate expectations; city or country. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced; several years' unquestionable references; prominent metropolitan families; skilful, stylish driver; sincere, courteous; moderate expectations. William, 149 West 54th St., private stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; smart appearance; understands duties thoroughly; prominent families; highly recommended; sober, honest, cleanly, courteous, trustworthy; expectations moderate; country preferred. Industrious, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—By coachman and generally useful man; single; middle aged; thoroughly understands his business; four years' good reference; country preferred; perfectly honest and sober; good careful driver. R., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—34; just disengaged; absolutely sober and trustworthy; long experience with fine horses, harness; thorough groom and driver; care lawn flowers; personal city references. 1,276 Broadway, basement.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad wishes situation for his coachman, who is thoroughly competent, reliable; Protestant; German; single; highest personal references. A., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; smart appearance; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, harness; splendid credentials as to civility, faithfulness, sobriety, reliability; expert driver; moderate expectations. William, 38 West 66th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; stylish, careful driver; several years' unsurpassed references; prominent family; temperate, industrious, moderate expectations; city or country. John, 1,620 Broadway, telephone, 1619-38th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; 33; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, harness, lawns; skilful driver; temperate, obliging; highly recommended; country preferred; moderate expectations. Matthew, 306 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Or trainer of saddle and coach horses; show winners to credit; English military graduate in horsemanship; locate anywhere; married; age, 35; personal references. W. J. C., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Stylish; single; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; strictly temperate; willing, obliging; careful city driver; thoroughly honest and reliable; first-class reference. John, 29 East 35th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged May 2; first-class references; present employer can be seen; age, 35; weight, 180 pounds; married; one child, thirteen years old. Coachman, 146 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for coachman; reliable; married man; disengaged on account of death in family; present employer, H. W. De F., can be seen at 62 William St. Coachman, 15 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; 36; strictly temperate; competent to take charge of first-class establishment; experienced; New-York and Brooklyn highest personal written references. R. Jones, care of E. Jackson, 1,223 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; five years city driver; two years with last employer; disengaged on account of family giving up horses; city or country. Tom, 290 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 29; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, lawns; is willing to be generally useful; can give best references form last employer. A. R., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; single; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, harness; eleven years' personal city reference; honest, sober, willing, obliging; employer will certify. J. N., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; understands duties thoroughly; skilful, stylish driver; temperate, willing, courteous, industrious; several years' highest recommendations from accessible city families. Hughes, 121 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for coachman; reliable, married man; disengaged on account of death in family. Present employer, (H. W. de F.,) can be seen at 34 Broad St.; coachman, 15 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant man; long experienced in care of horses; careful city and country driver; sober and reliable; best references. James, 406 West 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and harness; good driver and rider; best reference. 56 Washington Mews.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class Englishman; understands the duties very thoroughly; country preferred; not afraid of work. Gregson, Room 64, Hotel Columbia, Broadway and 46th St.

COACHMAN.—English; A1 rider and driver; willing and obliging; best reference; locate anywhere; married; no children. C. J. W., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 30; thoroughly understands his business in every way; present and last employer seen; best city references. Thomas, 131 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By middle-aged man as coachman; can furnish best of references from last employer; strictly sober. E. Post, 329 East 59th St.

COACHMAN.—Englishman; medium size; experienced driver; city or country; first-class personal reference; strictly temperate; willing and obliging. Jones, 216 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; 30; understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; best reference from last and former employers. J. R., 212 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; 29; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; can give best of reference from last employer. A. D., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; 30; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference; present and last employer can be seen. Thomas, 131 East 49th St.

COACHMAN.—By a sober, industrious Englishman as coachman, or the care of fine road or saddle horses; best city references. Clifton, Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; English; thoroughly experienced city driver; city or country; where experienced man is wanted; best city reference. Thomas, 24 East 12th St., harness store.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eleven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a competent single man; understands business in every respect; last employer seen. A. B., 962 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—English; single; just on from Philadelphia; strictly first-class; abstainer; best recommendations. F. H., 911 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By German Protestant; good city reference, Adolph, 999 6th Av., store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; age, 35; height, 5 feet 8 inches; thoroughly understands care and management of fine horses, harness, and carriages; experienced city and country driver; willing to take charge of private stables; perfectly sober, honest, and trustworthy; city or country; first-class reference. 95 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly intelligent about horses, carriages, and harness; competent to take care of and do the work of first-class stable; experienced city and country driver; first-class recommendations for competency and sobriety. Mac, care Burr & Co., carriage builders, Broadway and 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By a German; married; understands the business in all its branches perfectly; willing to take charge of gentleman's place; experienced New-York and Brooklyn driver; absolutely sober, honest, and trustworthy; first-class reference; city or country. Baum, 248 West 62d St.

COACHMAN.—Competent to take charge of first-class establishment; Protestant; married; 36; strictly temperate; highest personal and written references; experienced driver, New-York and Brooklyn. R. Jones, care of E. Jackson, 1,223 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; skillful rider, driver; highest references; temperate, obliging, industrious, trustworthy; country preferred; moderate expectations; smart appearance. Single, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1,619, 38th.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced; expert driver; tandem, four; horn blower; unquestionable recommendations for sobriety, civility, reliability, faithfulness; stylish appearance; moderate expectations. Unexceptionable, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Young man; 24; best references from last employer; country preferred. B., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As head gardener on a private gentleman's place; to take entire charge; French; age, 42; married; one girl; practical, thorough experience in Europe and America as a professional gardener; best references. D. Monlin, 224 West 33d St.

GARDENER.—Practical knowledge of greenhouses, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and the management of a gentleman's place; excellent reference; Scotch; married; two children; age, 38. Alex. E. Hogg, Bayville, L. I.

GARDENER.—First-class; German; small family; long

PRESBYTERY IN A SNARL

QUESTION OF THE ASSEMBLY INJUNCTION AGAIN CONSIDERED.

Committee Report Saying that Authority Had Been Exceeded Not Adopted—Instead a Motion Made by Dr. Hall Prevailed and There Was Some Doubt as to Just What It Meant—Union Seminary Again Under Discussion.

After meeting for three successive Mondays, the New-York Presbytery yesterday took action on the much-discussed report of the Committee on the Minutes of the General Assembly of 1895. In place of adopting this report as the expression of its opinion, the Presbytery adopted a substitute suggested by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, which in a measure avoided the question at the bottom of the case.

The whole affair dates back to April 29, 1895, when the Presbytery of New-York asked the General Assembly to instruct it in relation to its duty toward students applying to be taken under its care who are pursuing or propose to pursue their studies in theological seminaries, respecting whose teachings the General Assembly disavows responsibility.

The seminary principally referred to in this overture was the Union Theological, which the General Assembly had opposed at its famous session in Washington. Underlying the whole affair is the Briggs controversy.

To this overture the General Assembly answered at its session in Pittsburg May 23, 1895: "We recommend that, in accordance with the provisions of the form of government previously cited, the Presbytery of New-York be instructed and enjoined not to receive under its care for licensure students who are pursuing or purpose to pursue their studies in theological seminaries respecting whose teachings the General Assembly disavows responsibility."

This answer was then referred to the Committee on Minutes of the General Assembly at a meeting of the New-York Presbytery. This committee, of which the Rev. Dr. John C. Bliss, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Atterbury, and George H. Hyde were the members, reported as follows, April 13, 1896:

In its answer the General Assembly gives this Presbytery certain instructions, for which all due consideration should be shown by us as loyal Presbyters. But the Assembly further proceeds to "enjoin" this Presbytery as to its action with reference to the licensure of these students. In thus attempting to authoritatively control the Presbytery in this matter, it seems to us that the General Assembly exceeds its constitutional powers, and infringes upon the inherent rights of the Presbytery, which are specifically reserved to it by our constitution, as to the exercise of its functions in the reception and licensure of candidates for the Gospel ministry.

This was received as the report of the committee, and the Rev. Dr. Alexander, by a motion to adopt this as an "expression of the opinion of the house," precipitated a discussion which lasted for two more Monday afternoons, and which, it is feared, is not yet definitely settled.

The largely attended meeting yesterday was held in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, and was called to order by the Rev. James Chambers as Moderator.

After the usual preliminary business, the discussion of the main question was taken up. It was announced that each speaker would be allowed but ten minutes, and that the vote would be taken at 5 o'clock.

The Rev. H. B. Elliott caught the Moderator's eye and started with expressing the hope that the question would be met with a spirit of fairness.

Some one at that point suggested that Dr. Elliott confine himself to the question at issue.

"Mr. Moderator, I refuse to be interrupted," said Mr. Elliott. He was allowed to go on, and took up the rest of his ten minutes in favoring the report.

"I may say without intending offense," he said, "that it seems to me unworthy of the character and dignity of this Presbytery to ask instructions of the General Assembly on this subject. They did not ask to be enjoined, and, therefore, I say they have gone beyond what was asked. This injunction has no authority whatever."

The Rev. Dr. George W. F. Birch, Stated Clerk of the Presbytery, opposed the report as the next speaker, and in his speech opposed the Union Theological Seminary in strong terms.

"Owing to the relation which exists between the Union Seminary and the General Assembly, and owing to the teachings which prevail in that institution, it is practically impossible for this Presbytery to satisfy itself and the other Presbyteries that the applicant really is what he professes to be.

"Because no one will pretend to say that the Union Seminary discourages the so-called higher criticism whose devotees belonging to the orthodox church, it has been well said, 'are delvers and miners busy at work under the foundations of the Christian system,' who, 'by their learned criticisms upon the Scriptures are doing more than open infidels to shake the foundations of faith and bring the Lord Jesus into contempt.'

"No one will deny that that institution has, since the Spring of 1891, made itself responsible for teachings whose logical result is that preachers are Presbyterians whose instruction makes their congregation feel, (1) that we are not to believe the English Bible when we read it; (2) that Jesus Christ was not better than the average man of his day, and (3) that the inspiration is common to every age which the Holy Ghost exercised in the production of the sixty-six books of the Bible."

The Rev. J. R. Patterson also opposed the report. He announced that he had three points to prove, but before he had finished his demonstration of the first, the Moderator announced that his ten minutes were up.

Dr. John Hall said: "I see great objection to our accepting the report that has been presented, not so much on account of the report itself, but on the grounds of the interpretation to be put on our action by the community. I do not attach much importance to mere technical statement."

Dr. Hall told what he thought should be sent to the General Assembly in regard to its injunction, and read this paper:

That the Presbytery of New-York desires to report respectfully to the General Assembly that it only receives ministers from other Presbyteries or denominations on being satisfied of their acceptance of the standards of the Church, and that it is the Presbytery's intention to apply the same principle in the preservation of Scriptural doctrine to all applicants for licenses.

That the Presbytery desires, on the one side, to hold fast the truth as embodied in our standards, and at the same time in the interest of peace and mutual good-will does not exclude from application for license students who give evident assurance of their loyalty to the standards of our Church.

Dr. Hall had offered this only as a suggestion, and several speeches were made on the original matter of the committee's report, when the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Thompson rose and asked that Dr. Hall read his suggestion again.

An objection was made that Dr. Hall had had the floor, and could not be heard again.

"Will Dr. Hall let me have that paper?" asked Dr. Thompson.

Dr. Hall complied with the request, and Mr. Thompson then moved that the suggestion of Dr. Hall be adopted. This was seconded.

As a result of this action much confusion resulted in the minds of many of the members as to what Dr. Hall's suggestion took the place of. It was finally decided that it was to be considered a substitute for Dr. Alexander's motion that the report of the committee be declared the sentiment of the Presbytery, and the first vote of the afternoon was accordingly taken on the question of amending Dr. Alexander's motion by substituting Dr. Hall's suggestion. It then followed that it was necessary to pass the motion thus amended.

There was much opposition to adopting the text of Dr. Hall's revision. It was variously characterized as "backing down," "dodging," and "begging the question."

The Rev. Howard Duffield of the First Presbyterian Church was much opposed to it. Dr. Hall, in his speech, had said the Presbyterian Church would take a Roman Catholic or a Unitarian as a minister if it were convinced that his beliefs were in accordance with their own.

"The question is not," said Mr. Duffield, "shall we receive applicants from another church, but, has the General Assembly of our own Church a certain power?"

To Dr. Hall was allowed the floor again to explain his position. He called attention to the fact that the General Assembly's injunction forbade receiving students who "are pursuing or purpose to pursue" studies in disapproved seminaries, while his suggestion referred only to the receiving of students who had been graduated and were thought to hold beliefs in accordance with Presbyterianism.

This explanation did not seem to clear the question to any marked extent, and several persons asked the effect of adopting the "Hall-Thompson programme."

Dr. Elliott finally asked the Moderator if "Dr. Hall's, suggestion was in order as germane to the original question."

The Moderator ruled that it was, and Dr. Robinson promptly appealed from the ruling. On a vote of the house, the Moderator was sustained.

Others arose to speak, but were interrupted by calls of "Question!" "Question!"

The Moderator then put the motion, and on the viva voce vote declared it lost.

"Division!" shouted a dozen voices. On the division it was found that the substitute or amendment had been carried—31 to 47.

Then the question arose as to what had been done. Several members declared that they did not know. The Moderator ruled that "This paper of Dr. Hall's is a substitute for the motion offered by Dr. Alexander."

It was then in order to pass the amended motion, and, after some lively discussion, a roll call was demanded. On the roll call a number of members refused to vote, on the ground that they did not know yet for what they were voting. Others announced that they would vote "Yea" or "Nay" on the understanding that there was yet to be a chance to consider the original report of the committee.

The roll call vote resulted in the passage of the substitute resolution by a vote of 61 to 42.

It was also decided to send this resolution to the General Assembly as the answer of the New-York Presbytery to the injunction called forth by the overture. This action was not taken without an announcement from the Rev. J. Ford Sutton that he should appeal to the New-York Synod.

A motion to adjourn was then made. Col. A. P. Ketchum, a lay member, endeavored to speak. Cries of "Question!" "Question!" interrupted him, and a standing vote was necessary before the Presbytery adjourned.

Minister Missed His Overcoat.

As the members of the Presbytery were leaving the church yesterday the Moderator announced that somebody had "stolen or taken by mistake" a fine new overcoat belonging to the Rev. Dr. W. E. Stiger of the Madison Square Church. The overcoat was not recovered.

TESTIMONIAL TO CARVER B. CLINE.

Stage Favorites Entertain a Large Audience at Koster & Bial's.

The excellent programme provided and the personal popularity of Carver B. Cline, to whom a testimonial was given Sunday night at Koster & Bial's Music Hall by his friends in the theatrical profession and business world, served to fill the house. Mr. Cline, who has been the manager of Koster & Bial's entertainments for six years, will sever his relations with the firm this week, and, because of ill health, will take a much-needed rest, having planned an ocean voyage and complete change of climate.

There was so much on the bill that all tastes were suited. Those who afforded the treat were liberally applauded from time to time. It was near midnight when the last number was announced, and it was complimentary to the stage favorites to note that the audience remained till the curtain was finally rung down.

During the evening there were heard Rosali Pepita, A. O Duncan, Florrie West, Eddie Clark, Prof. Ricci and his mandolin orchestra, Eugene Sanger, Mlle. Paquerette, Hélena Wilson, "Highey" Dougherty, and John T. Sullivan.

Marshall P. Wilder and Maggie Cline appeared in the second part of the programme. Mr. Wilder had some new stories and kept the audience in an uproar, and Maggie Cline was never heard to better advantage, singing after her own inimitable and rollicking fashion. Among others who came in for a share of the applause was Signor Tagliapietra, Harriett Vernon, Eugene Sandow, the Highland Quartet, Maurice Barrymore, and Clara Wieland.

Edison's latest invention, the vitascope, whereby all the action and minute registration of the kinetoscope is reproduced, much enlarged, on a stage screen, excited wonder. The possibility of the apparatus would seem to open an almost exhaustless store for the entertainment and instruction of sightseers.

The entire performance, not forgetting the general music, looked after by Mr. Gabriel, was bright and sparkling, and reflected much credit on those who took part, as well as on those who were energetic in bringing about the success.

INJURED BY BURNING BENZINE.

An Explosion in August Pfanner's Rooms—His Wife May Die.

August Pfanner, a coachman, and his wife, Augusta, were injured yesterday by an explosion of benzine, in their rooms, on the top floor of the five-story tenement at the southwest corner of First Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street.

Mrs. Pfanner was burned so severely that she may die, but Pfanner's burns, on his right arm and head, are not considered to be serious.

It is said that while Pfanner was cleaning a bedstead with benzine his wife entered the room with a candle, and held it so close to the benzine that it exploded.

Mrs. Pfanner's dress caught fire, and in a moment she was enveloped in flames. She rushed to a rear fire-escape, and into the adjoining rooms of Mrs. Margaret Roller. Her husband followed her, in an effort to give her aid. When Mrs. Roller say Mrs. Pfanner fall to the floor, she rushed to the fire-escape in fright.

The window curtains of Mrs. Roller's room caught fire from Mrs. Pfanner's dress. Pfanner, who was so severely injured that he could do nothing to aid his wife, rushed down the stairway in search of help. Charles Softye, an employe in a butcher's shop on the ground floor of the house, heard his cries, and rushed up the stairs. He seized some bed clothing and threw it over Mrs. Pfanner, and managed to extinguish the flames that enveloped her. He then carried her from the burning room to the sidewalk. In his work he received some burns about the face.

While Softye was going down the stairs firemen appeared, and in a short time they extinguished the fire in the building. The loss was about $700.

Pfanner's burns were dressed in a drug store, and then he and his wife were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. The two children of the couple returned from school just as their parents were being taken to the hospital. Kind neighbors took charge of the little ones.

A MOTHER PLEADS FOR SUPPORT.

Her Five Sons Given a Chance by Recorder Goff to Care for Her.

Mrs. Mary McCabe, a white-haired, feeble woman, seventy years old, stood before Recorder Goff in Part I. of the General Sessions yesterday, with a representative from the Corporation Counsel's office.

"Richard McCabe, John McCabe, William McCabe, Thomas McCabe, Michael McCabe," called out Clerk Hall.

Three strapping young men stepped up to the bar. The two other men called failed to appear.

"Richard put me out," the old woman said, "and John would not take me in, and they all refused to support me. I am an old woman, and have been in the hospital, and have no place to lay my head."

The three young men looked shamefaced as their white-haired mother told of their conduct.

Michael said he has a wife and one child to care for, and earns only $9 a week. William said he is in the coal and ice business, but is not making much money.

"But the ice season is just beginning," the Recorder broke in, "and there is vast wealth in that. Do you belong to the 'trust'?" "Yes, I do trust, and that is why I don't make much money," said William.

Richard, who is a conductor on a surface railroad, said he would start housekeeping and give his mother a home if given a little time to look for rooms.

The Recorder gave the men a lecture. He said he would let them go, but would keep a watch on them, so as to make certain that they supported their mother.

Tenants Object to Piano Playing.

Frederick Bingell, who keeps a café at 32 St. Mark's Place, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of maintaining a nuisance. The complaint of Mary Manheim and four other tenants was that the piano in Bingell's was played nineteen hours out of the twenty-four. They said they could not sleep. Twenty witnesses, including the musical talent in the vicinity, testified that the piano was hopelessly out of tune. The case was adjourned in order to give Bingell an opportunity to consider the welfare of his neighbors in the meantime.

"Tobacco" Injunction Argued.

Chancellor McGill yesterday, in Jersey City, heard the argument on the application for an injunction to restrain the American Tobacco Company from paying the 20 per cent. scrip dividend that it has declared on its common stock, and reserved his decision.

ABOARD A MOTOR VEHICLE.

Trip Through Crowded Streets Made with Little Difficulty.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES was taken by Charles E. Duryea on a trip in a motor vehicle yesterday afternoon through crowded upper Broadway and the equally crowded lower end of the Boulevard.

The vehicle is low-sized, rather squatty in appearance, and comfortably roomy for two persons. Its motive power is gasoline such as is used in ordinary cooking stoves. This is ignited in a combustion chamber by an electric battery furnished by a few galvanic cells. The mechanism is a two-cylinder engine, each cylinder four inches in diameter, with five and a half inches stroke. The pistons are coupled through connecting rods to a crank shaft, which communicates the power to an intermediate shaft by belting. From this shaft the various belts give different rates of speed by acting on the main axle, which turns the hind wheels of the vehicle.

The vehicle was easily started on Broadway, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, where the pavement was rough. The heavy pneumatic tyres and the mobile springs overcame the roughness of the pavement very well. Mr. Duryea worked his way in and out between trucks, express wagons, street cars, and private carriages with great skill and coolness. At one time a man seemed resolved to run into the horseless vehicle, but the brake sharply applied kept him at a sufficient distance.

Although the circle at the Eighth Avenue entrance to the Park was crowded with vehicles, Mr. Duryea had no difficulty whatever in steering his way through them, and, indeed, so noiseless was the mechanism of the carriage and so easily was it steered that many persons did not perceive that it was automatic at all.

A practical carriage builder in this city explained to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES eight months ago that a horseless carriage, to be a practical success, would need a carriage frame which would protect the mechanism from being battered to pieces, a steering apparatus which would allow jars and sudden turns without danger of an upset, and a cooling jacket for the cylinders which would outlast a single trip without requiring fresh water. The reporter tried each of these tests on Mr. Duryea's wagon yesterday and found that in each case the difficulty had been overcome in a practical and thoroughly American manner.

All the mechanism of the engine proper is placed on the frame of the carriage above the springs, thus relieving from the jolting of a springless axle. The pivots of the front wheels, instead of being at right angles to the axle, are inclined to the plane of the wheels themselves, and thus encourage each wheel to surmount obstructions in the easiest manner. It takes the cylinders two hours to heat the water in the jackets and reservoir to the boiling point, and three hours longer to evaporate, thus giving five hours' constant use of the vehicle without a fresh supply of water.

The weight of this Duryea motor vehicle is about 1,200 pounds without any one on it. There are no patents used in its construction, and it is practically the work of the Duryea brothers, who have been trying to solve the horseless-carriage problem for ten years.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—There was a delightful entertainment at Sherry's yesterday, when Miss Amy Baker gave her annual recital before a large and fashionable audience. She was assisted by Mrs. Frederick Dean, contralto, and George W. Ferguson, baritone. There was scarcely an unoccupied square foot in the ballroom when Mr. Ferguson began the entertainment by singing Wagner's "Die Belden Grenadier." He received enthusiastic applause. Miss Baker followed, with James Whitcomb Riley's "Amazindy," which evoked much laughter, and "At a Dominican Priory." Her other selections were a monotone by Cornelius, "A Granted Wish," and "The Bicyclers," a one-act play by John Kendrick Bangs. She succeeded in pleasing a critical audience. Mrs. Dean won the audience by her charming rendering of Massenet's "Good-Night." Among those present were Mrs. Augustin Daly, Mrs. William Daly, Clyde Fitch, Edgar Fawcett, Mrs. José De Navarro, Mrs. Mason Jones, Miss Constance Curtis, Mrs. Ethan Allen, Mrs. John L. Riker, Mrs. John Westervelt, Mrs. Arthur Berry, Mrs. Harvey Durand, Mrs. Harvey Bostwick, Mrs. A. C. Bettner, Mrs. J. W. Gerard, Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding, Miss Ogden Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Totten, Miss Gerson, Miss Beatrice How, Mrs. Henry E. Abbey, Mrs. Henry Miller, Miss Lucille Saunders, Mrs. Edward Knox, Mrs. George Haines, and A. E. Twyford.

—Miss Villa Whitney White, assisted by Miss M. B. Dillingham and Mr. Gerrit Smith, gave a recital of "Spring Songs" yesterday afternoon in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, at 119 West Fortieth Street, for the benefit of two day nurseries. Among those present were Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. H. C. Babcock, Mrs. Heber Bishop, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Henry C. Dimock, Mrs. William H. Draper, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, Mrs. August Heckscher, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. H. H. Hollister, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. M. K. Jesup, Mrs. Charles H. Russell, Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, and Mrs. F. S. Wetherbee.

—Several hundred invitations have been sent out for the wedding to-day in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street, of Miss Emily Lorillard Morris to H. Horace Gallatin. Only relatives and a few intimate friends, however, have been bidden to the wedding breakfast, which will be served at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fordham Morris of 45 East Thirtieth Street. The marriage ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, the vicar of the chapel. The bridesmaids will be Miss Henrietta Morris, a cousin of the bride; Miss May Gallatin, the bridegroom's sister; Miss Helen de Peyster, Miss Estelle de Peyster, Miss Elizabeth Sands, Miss Elvine Neeser, and Miss Katherine Hoppin. Cecil D. Landale will be Mr. Gallatin's best man. The ushers will be Alexander M. Hadden, Alexander S. Webb, Jr., John G. Neeser, Wainwright Parish, Schuyler Schieffelin, Gouverneur Morris, cousin of the bride; Goelet Gallatin, a brother of the bridegroom, and Lawrence Timpson of Tarrytown, N. Y. Mr. Gallatin and his bride will pass the Summer abroad.

—The leap-year party to be given by Mr. and Mrs. W. R. De V. Browne of 154 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street will be a unique affair. It is to be a costume dance, the denizens of the Latin Quarter—Trilby, Taffy, Little Billee, the Laird, Zou Zou, and the rest of them—being much in evidence. Col. Waring's brigade will be represented, the Colonel himself leading.

—The National Society of New-England Women will hold its last meeting for this season at the Hotel Majestic on May 6, and if the programme is carried out it will be a quaint affair. A quilt, which has been designed by an old lady, is to be patched after the style of the old New-England quilts, by the end-of-the-century dames, among whom there will be much rivalry to do the best work. Colonial costumes are to be worn by the women, as well as by the men, who are to appear in the evening to "foote it lightlie in Reeles and Countrie Dances." The invitations are in old-time phraseology, and represent an age before the invention of the envelope.

Mayor Strong's Bootblack in Court.

Joseph Campbell, a colored bootblack, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of assaulting Tancredi Cignici on Sunday with a cane. The complainant said other boys in Thompson Street were throwing stones at Campbell. He was only an onlooker. Campbell, with great pride, told Magistrate Wentworth that he was the Mayor's official bootblack. He admitted striking Cignici on the head, but said he had been greatly annoyed by boys throwing stones at him. The complaining boy had struck him seven times, and he was sure that Cignici was guilty Sunday. The Magistrate discharged him.

TROUBLE IN THE NINTH

OFFICERS DEMAND THE RESIGNATION OF CAPT. WILCOCKS.

He Is Charged with Being Drunk, and with Being Connected with Scandalous Conduct in the Regiment's Armory—He Says He Will Not Resign—Members of the Regiment Alarmed by the Report that It May Lose Its New Armory.

The Ninth Regiment will not be disbanded if the Captains can prevent it.

The report that the military authorities were considering the advisability of reducing the Ninth to a battalion, and of giving its new armory in Fourteenth Street to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, reached the line officers of the Ninth a few days ago. They decided at once upon prompt measures, with the result that last night they presented to Col. Seward formal charges against Capt. Washington Wilcocks of Company G, and requested his resignation. No such action has been heard of before in the history of the National Guard of the State.

If this movement succeeds, it may lead to similar action in other regiments that may wish to get rid of officers believed to be a hindrance to progress. One of the officers of the Ninth said yesterday that his only regret was that the step had not been taken long ago.

This combined action against Capt. Wilcocks is the outgrowth of a series of scandals in the regiment which have exasperated his brother officers. They complained individually to Col. Seward that a stigma was being cast upon the regiment, but the Colonel was led to believe that the matters complained of had been greatly exaggerated, and that Capt. Wilcocks was not to blame. The officers continued to chafe under the reflections against the regiment, but saw no escape until after an entertainment given for men of Company G on Saturday night, a few months ago. The dancing given by a woman was said to have been scandalous. It was also reported that there were several fights between members of the regiment, and that liquor was openly sold in the armory against the laws of the State. The carousing of some of the men was continued until they were ejected at 2 o'clock Sunday morning.

Wen Gen. Fitzgerald heard of the alleged disgraceful scenes in the armory, he demanded that an investigation be made. Col. Seward and the Armory Board looked into the matter, and the Colonel reported to Gen. Fitzgerald that the affair had been grossly magnified, with the evident intention of injuring Capt. Wilcocks. This report did not please many of the officers, who insisted that it did not harmonize with the facts. They could do nothing then, but they kept watch and waited developments.

Another opportunity for remonstrance came a few days ago, when Capt. Wilcocks and his Second Lieutenant, George G. Barnard, quarreled. They had been bosom friends, but the Captain demand Barnard's resignation. This quarrel caused a great deal of talk, and the regiment again came in for unfavorable criticism.

The other officers decided that the time had come for some positive action. A meeting was called, and when it met, one of the officers said:

It has now become a question of self preservation. If we are to save the reputation of the regiment we must put the blame for these scandals where it belongs. We cannot sit down and see all the work we have put into the regiment go for nothing, because one officer puts the entire organization in a wrong light before the public, especially when that officer ought to have been put out of the regiment long ago. Our personal standing is involved in this, as well, and we must do something that will clear ourselves.

This speech was followed with a statement that the military authorities had been considering the plan of reducing the regiment to a battalion and putting the Sixty-ninth in the new armory. This news threw the meeting into consternation. All deplored the reduction of so fine an organization on the eve of its entrance into an armory that would give it a chance to compete with other organizations possessed of fine armories. The officers decided to take the fate of the regiment into their own hands by requesting the resignation of Capt. Wilcocks.

A well-known military lawyer was consulted in the formulating of the charges. Capt. Wilcocks was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. It was also alleged that he had been drunk on duty during drill at the armory, and that he had been connected with a scandal in the armory in which immoral women took part. On one occasion, the charges alleged, the women fought in the armory.

The charges were signed by Major Solomon E. Japha, Major George T. Lorigan, Capt. William Walcott Marks, Capt. John D. Walton, Capt. Jerome Bursley Silsby, Capt. Harry Lincoln Dessar, Capt. Arthur Melville Tompkins, Capt. Harold Sheridan Poole, and Capt. Samuel S. O'Connor.

Col. Seward was seen by a reporter after the charges were presented to him. He said he was glad that the officers' feeling in the matter was presented in black and white, so that an investigation could be had. He stated that he would see that the charges were properly looked into.

Capt. Wilcocks was seen at the armory. He declares he will not resign. A court of inquiry will therefore be necessary.

POWELL'S MURDERER'S TRIAL.

Arthur Mayhew's Accomplice Testifies Against Him.

The trial of Arthur Mayhew, colored, of Hempstead, for the murder of Stephen Powell in that village March 7, was continued in the Queens County Supreme Court before Justice Keogh, in Long Island City, yesterday.

District Attorney Walter Jaycox of Suffolk County, who is assisting District Attorney Daniel Noble of Queens County in the prosecution, made the opening address for the State. He said he would produce a witness who had seen the whole occurrence, and who would testify to facts in keeping with the confession of Wayne, in which the latter accused Mayhew of having murdered Powell. He said he would produce strong corroborative evidence to substantiate the confession of Wayne, and told the jury this was necessary when a confession of an accomplice was had.

H. Valentine Clowes, Elbert Cooper, Lincoln Hynes, D. E. Seely, William G. Lowe, and Dr. Lanehart of Hempstead testified to the facts connected with the murder subsequent to the time that Mr. Powell's body was found.

Wayne, the negro who is jointly indicted with Mayhew, and who was his accomplice, then took the stand, and told of the murder in which he took part. He implicated Mayhew, and stated the facts as he did formerly in his confession, made a few days after the murder. The case was continued.

BIDS TO DISPOSE OF GARBAGE.

Another Lot Opened by Col. Waring Under Latest Specifications.

For the fourth time since the agitation for new methods in the final disposition of garbage and other refuse, Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring opened bids yesterday for this work. The bids were put in under the latest specifications prepared by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The bids were for the final disposition of street cleanings of all refuse, for garbage only, and for ashes only.

Commissioner Waring received but five bids. Of these, two bids were for the disposition of all refuse. Zeph T. Magill of Troy offered to do this work for $305,000, and the Garbage and Reduction Company offered to do it for $240,825.

For the final disposition of garbage only the bids were as follows: New-York Sanitary Utilization Company, $89,990; Edward Duffy, $60,000, and the Merz Extractor Company, $144,000.

No bids were offered for ashes only. The bids will now be submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

No Long Permit for a Museum.

The Society of Colonial Dames applied about a month ago to the Park Commissioners for permission to occupy the old Van Cortlandt mansion in Van Cortlandt Park for five years as a museum for Revolutionary relics. The board granted the permit for one year and asked the Corporation Counsel its power in the premises. Mr. Scott's opinion says that the Commissioners have "no power to give permission for a future definite term."

Black Goods Department.

Second Floor.

To-day, we shall place on sale our entire importation of 47 inch Black Silk-and-Wool Brocade Canvas, at

$2.00 and $2.50 per yard; worth $3.50 and $4.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

NEW INVENTION FOR THE BRIDGE.

Movable Inclined Footway to Carry Persons to the Cars.

The Brooklyn Bridge Trustees have a fancy for executive sessions, and they indulged it twice during the meeting which they held yesterday afternoon. They convened earlier than usual, the special purpose of the meeting being to receive a report relative to the proposed change from steam to electric motors at the terminals and President Royal C. Peabody of the Edison Electric Company of Brooklyn and President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company were in attendance. As soon as newspaper men entered the board room, President James Howell of the Bridge Trustees moved an executive session, and the reporters were excluded.

At the end of the secret conference it was said the matter of electric motors had been postponed until next Monday at 3 o'clock P. M., as the representatives of the electric companies complained that the specifications submitted by the Trustees were not full enough to enable them to make accurate estimates.

Mayor Wurster and Controller Palmer of Brooklyn arrived during the secret session.

In the open meeting some routine business was transacted. A letter was read from Col. F. K. Hain of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, which stated that the projected improvement at the New-York end of the bridge would cut off nine inches of the Third Avenue elevated railroad station at that point; that it would cost the elevated railroad company $1,000 for repairs, and asked the Bridge Trustees to include that sum in their items of expense.

"Does a cut of nine inches cost $1,000?" asked Mayor Wurster.

Chief Engineer Martin said he considered the estimate reasonable, and, on motion of Seth L. Keeney, it was agreed to indemnify the elevated railroad company to the amount of $1,000 for the property destroyed.

The Trustees next discussed a proposition of the Reno Inclined Elevator Company to construct and operate at the New-York end of the bridge a continuous traveling inclined footway for pedestrians, and offering to give bonds for $5,000 to insure the bridge against suit for damages in case of accident.

"I am opposed to experiments on the Bridge," said President Howell.

"Make the bond $50,000," said Mayor Wurster.

That was agreed to, and then Seth L. Keeney moved for another executive session. The reporters again retired, and the Trustees held another conference for half an hour, after which they adjourned.

President J. W. Reno of the Inclined Elevator Company was present. He did not like the suggestion to have the bond increased, but said he did not think it would interfere with the plan to try his invention on the bridge. He claims his elevator will save a long climbing on the bridge, and will take passengers to the platforms in nineteen seconds at the rate of at least 15,000 an hour.

AFTER PAY FOR "OVERTIME."

Brooklyn Officials with Good Salaries Want More Money.

The work in the Water Registrar's Department in Brooklyn has lately necessitated the attendance of Registrar Augustus C. Tate and his clerks at the office for a few extra hours, and it is their intention to make the city pay them for "overtime." Registrar Tate recently put in the following bills for "extra services" to the city:

Augustus C. Tate, Registrar, 209 hours at $1.75 an hour, $365.75. Regular monthly salary, $291.66.

William J. O'Donohue, Cashier, 209 hours at $1.25 an hour, $261.25. Regular monthly salary, $208.33.

John Hartman, stamp clerk, 238 hours at 60 cents, $142.80. Regular monthly salary, $100.

James H. Newland, stamp clerk, 238 hours at 60 cents, $142.80. Regular salary, $100.

A. H. Cheshire, stamp clerk, 238 hours at 60 cents, $142.80. Regular salary, $100.

Charles O. Dair, clerk, 238 hours at 70 cents, $166.69. Regular salary, $116.66.

Benjamin F. Wyman, 173 hours at 60 cents, $103.80. Regular salary, $100.

Registrar Tate's salary is $3,500 a year. Stamp Clerk A. H. Cheshire is Registrar Tate's son-in-law.

The extra payroll has been approved by the Brooklyn Civil Service Commissioners and by Mayor Wurster, but yesterday Controller Palmer refused to pay the sums claimed for overtime, because, he said, he could not see why the city should do so when the men received ample salaries for their services, and there is no legal authority for the extra payments. The matter will probably be taken to court.

AN OLD DEED MAKES TROUBLE.

Mrs. Gans Never Knew That It Had Been Executed.

The question who owns a corner house and lot at Liberty Avenue and Enfield Street, Brooklyn, will shortly have to be decided by the courts. The property is occupied by Mrs. Herman Gans, a widow, who understood she was the sole owner of it, but there was recently found in the safe of E. O. Sackman of Centre and Walker Streets, this city, a deed, dated several years ago, and signed by Herman Gans, transferring the property to Mr. Sackman.

Mr. Sackman has died since the deed was executed, but his six children are living, and they say they will contest for the possession of the Gans property, which is valued at $10,000.

Mrs. Gans says she will fight the case. Her husband transferred the property without her knowledge and consent, and she says she thinks she has some rights which should be recognized and protected.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

OLD-TIME FAVORITES IN SUMMER DRESS.

So delightful for country houses are the Colonial designs that we have fashioned many rush, rattan and willow pieces after them.

There are green willow lounges with the familiar "wings" at the back; curious three-cornered Dutch seats in rattan; backless window-seats like the old-fashioned divans, woven of braided rushes; little Dutch tea tables with rush tops.

Difficult to find a picturesque shape unrepresented in our cool and airy gathering. Still more difficult to find a price that you cannot afford, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—A critical essay on "The Rivals," Sheridan's immortal comedy, written by Prof. Brander Matthews of Columbia College, forms the introduction of a very handsome brochure that has been issued by the managers of the company of stars who are to be seen in the presentation of the comedy in this city at the American Theatre on Thursday afternoon, May 7. The little book is printed on very heavy white paper, the sheets being held together by a silk cord. The book also contains the pictures in character of the different members of the company and their biographies.

—The new Central Vermont Railroad line freighter Mohawk, which is to take the place of the same company's steamer Metropolitan on the New-London route, arrived yesterday from Chester, Penn., where she was built. The Mohawk is 285 feet in length and is propelled by a single screw. She is fitted up in modern style, with patent anchors and all late improvements. She will carry no passengers.

—The Methodist Ministers' Association of New-York and vicinity held its weekly meeting in the Methodist Building, Fifth Avenue, yesterday. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Hamilton read a paper on "The Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the Methodist Church Regarding the Admission of Women," which is to be discussed at the coming General Conference.

—Judge Gildersleeve yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court dismissed the indictment against James F. Lyons, who had been charged with being connected with the killing of his brother Robert, a butcher, four years ago. Michael Sliney was convicted at the time, and subsequently transferred to the Matteawan Insane Asylum.

—Francis J. McNally, a substitute letter carrier in Post Office Station G, who is accused of stealing letters from the mails, was arraigned for an examination of his case before Commissioner Shields yesterday. A Post Office Inspector said he caught McNally by means of a decoy. The case was continued until Saturday.

—Plans for the erection of a stone bridge at the north end of the pond in Central Park at Fifty-ninth Street have been submitted to the Department of Buildings by Howard & Cauldweil, architects for the City of New-York. The bridge will cost $7,000, and work on it will begin as soon as the plans are approved.

—Charles Frohman has arranged with Henry E. Dixey to continue to play in "The Thoroughbred" next season, when the play will be given in all the large cities. It will continue at the Garrick indefinitely.

—Prof. W. A. Wyckoff of Princeton College will open a discussion on the unemployed and trades unions this evening before the Social Reform Club, 28 East Fourth Street, near Lafayette Place.

—Permission was granted to the Farragut Association of Naval Veterans by the Park Board yesterday to hold memorial services in Madison Square at 10 o'clock A. M. Sunday, May 17.

—The Civil Service Board began yesterday the examination of a number of foremen of various companies of the Fire Department who want to be Battalion Chiefs.

Brooklyn.

—Madelena Castagno, forty years old, of 4 Howard Court, was crossing in front of 95 Fulton Street yesterday afternoon, when she was struck by car 927 of the Third Avenue line. Her right leg was broken and she was taken to St. Peter's Hospital.

—A big roll of carpet was found on Ocean Parkway early Sunday morning by E. W. Arthur. He notified the Flatbush police, and the patrol wagon took the roll to the Grant Street Station House, where it is now waiting for its owner.

—Susan McCann jumped into the East River at the foot of South Sixth Street, yesterday morning. She was rescued by a policeman, and Justice Goetting sent her to jail for three days.

—Ex-Fire Marshal Lewis will lecture next Tuesday evening before the inmates of the Kings County Almshouse, on "Egypt and the Holy Land."

Long Island.

—Jacob S. Powell, a former Supervisor of the town of North Hempstead, died at his home, near Manhasset Village, yesterday. He was a son of Stimpson Powell, a well-known preacher in the Society of Friends. At the time of his death he was a Trustee of the Jones Fund, having been re-elected at the last town meeting. He was one of the best known men in the town.

—Mrs. Mary Smith, seventy years old, of Coe's Neck, while alighting from her carriage Sunday evening was thrown to the ground. Her wrist was broken, her right arm was badly injured, and three ribs were broken. She also received a severe scalp wound and internal injuries.

—John Brewer, a former member of the New-York police force, died at his home in Great Neck Sunday evening. He leaves an estate valued at $100,000.

Yonkers.

—The new excise law was observed in Yonkers Sunday by the closing of saloons. Hotel keepers sold liquors to purchasers of sandwiches outside of the barroom. If the sandwich was not eaten it was put back and sold again. In some "hotels" visitors were required

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

AGAIN A VICTIM OF FIRE

THE SHIP, CHARLES R. FLINT, BURNED WHILE AT SEA.

Crew Saved and Landed in Pernambuco—Vessel Was Oil Laden and on the Way to Shanghai—Was Once Known as the Carniehill—The Past Winter Shows Many Wrecks and Disasters on the Ocean—Ships Now Missing.

Half burned in this harbor last Summer, the ship Carniehill, rebuilt by the Flints and rechristened by them the Charles R. Flint, has been totally destroyed by the same element on the open sea.

Rehabilitated and renamed, the craft sailed from this port March 14, bound for Shanghai, with 100,000 cases of oil on board. A cable from Pernambuco yesterday informed the owners that the vessel had been burned at sea April 21. The crew, the dispatch, added, had been safely landed in Pernambuco.

The Charles R. Flint sailed out of this port in command of Capt. C. F. Carver. She carried a crew of thirty-one, all told. Her cargo was shipped by the Standard Oil Company and was valued at $100,000. The ship was valued at the same amount. The ship is partially insured. She flew the Nicaraguan flag, her new owners having been unable to obtain an American registry for their purchase.

The notice of the loss of the ship was posted in the Maritime Exchange yesterday afternoon. One of the members who read it called the attention of a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to the exceptionally large number of marine disasters which have taken place during recent days. The world afloat travels in streaks of hard luck at times, as the statistics brought forth will show. The Winter just passed has not been an exceptionally trying one on those who go down to the sea in ships, but the showing of wrecks and disasters during its days is unusually large.

Many vessels have gone a-missing, and perhaps the most pitiful of all the untold tales of marine tragedy is that of the British ship Middlesex, which sailed from St. Michaels, Jan. 3, for New-York, and which has never been heard from since. Capt. Miller, one of the most popular officers in the merchant marine service, was in command of the vessel. His wife and two daughters were on the ship. Their fate is yet unknown. The ship has been posted under the caption of "missing" for several weeks, but has now been given up as lost. She carried about thirty souls, all told.

Similarly removed from the list of "missing" to that of "lost" is the name of the fine packet ship Barcraig, which, like the Flint, sailed from this port for Shanghai, oil laden. She has never been heard from since casting off her tow outside of Sandy Hook.

The steamship Massasoit, Capt. Murray, is also posted as lost. That vessel sailed from Newport News March 1, bound for London. Nothing has been heard from her since then. Previous to her departure the Mascot steamed out from Baltimore, bound for Port of Spain, Trinidad. Some wreckage identified as belonging to the vessel was subsequently washed ashore on Turk's Island. No other hint of the fate which befell the craft has been had.

Another steamship which is known to have joined the green navy moldering on the Atlantic's bed is the Volusia, formerly the steamship Oceana. The Volusia sailed from Jamaica March 6, bound for New-York, and foundered at sea ten days later. The steamship City of Dallas, well known as a Mallory Line vessel, met the same fate on April 10. That vessel broke her machinery while laboring in a heavy gale in the Caribbean Sea, and was swamped by the seas. A boat with the Captain and a part of the crew reached Colon and told of the disaster.

Mystery still surrounds the fate of the brave little steamer Wildflower, which at her own peril towed the big Bremen Liner Ems to the Azores, when that vessel's machinery failed her in an Atlantic gale. That was two years ago. The Wildflower on her last voyage, one still incompleted so far as marine records tell, sailed from Philadelphia bound for Rouen, laden with oil. After she had been posted as missing, the steamship Loch Etive came into port, and her master, Capt. Young, reported having witnessed a few nights before a sudden illumination beyond the sea line. The flare was followed by a dull report. And Capt. Young believes that what he saw and heard was the destruction of an oil-laden ship by explosion. The Wildflower might have been in that locality, and that theory has been accepted to account for her disappearance.

A number of others have vanished so quietly as hardly to be missed. One of these is the Laurestina, a Stag Line steamship which sailed from Baltimore Dec. 6, bound for Cork. She carried a grain cargo valued at $160,000. Nothing has been heard of her since sailing, and she has been given up as lost. Nor has anything been heard of the bark Havana, which sailed from Philadelphia Feb. 2, bound for the West Indies, coal laden. She, too, has gone the way of missing ships.

During the same month there put out from this port the schooner Nancy Smith, bound for Charleston. The vessel was one of the oldest in the coastwise service, and no one knows where her aged timbers has laid her bones to rest. Other vessels that have recently sailed for the port of missing ships are the schooners Elizabeth, from Aux Cayes, Feb. 5, for New-York; the Hope, from Cape Haiti, for New-York; and the brig Richard T. Green, from Wilmington, N. C., for Port au Prince. A report made by the master of the steamship Biela may throw some light on the disappearance of the Green. The report says the Biela, bound from Rio Janeiro for New-York, sighted in a given latitude a derelict vessel, apparently a brig or brigantine. Only the last two letters of her name could be deciphered. These were "en." Masts and boats were gone, and no sign of life could be seen on board.

INCREASE OF INSANE PATIENTS.

Annual Report of the State Commission in Lunacy Presented.

ALBANY, April 27.—The seventh annual report of the State Commission in Lunacy has been presented to the Legislature. The report shows a total net increase in the past year in all the institutions of the State of 1,131 patients. The increase is divided as follows: In the State hospitals, 585; in the counties of New-York and Kings, 515; in the private asylums, 31.

The total number of committed and registered insane on October 1, 1895, in all the institutions, was 20,216, of which 10,156 were in the State hospitals; 9,213 in the institutions of New-York and Kings counties, and 847 in the private asylums. With the exception of 847 patients in the private asylums, the insane of the State are now in the care of the State. New-York is the only State in the Union maintaining its dependent insane solely in State hospitals.

The commission again recommends to the Legislature that managers of State hospitals should, upon being elected to the State Legislature, be required to resign the office of manager. A system of condemnation of lands for the use of the State hospitals is strenuously urged by the commission. The appointment of an electric light expert to generally supervise the electrical machinery and apparatus of the State hospitals is recommended. The appointment of a general mechanical engineer of recognized ability and character as a consultant, and to supervise the erection of heating plants for the State hospitals, is also recommended.

The commission recommends the extension of the system of uniforming hospital employes, and that the use of soft coal in institutions for the insane be discontinued because of the difficulty of keeping the buildings clean. The appointment of special policemen to patrol the grounds of the respective institutions is also recommended.

One of the greatest problems which the commission has to face during the present and coming years is the provision of accommodations for the insane in New-York and Kings Counties, not only to relieve the frightful overcrowding in their institutions, but to comply with the provisions of the statutes transferring these institutions to the care of the State.

Reference is made to the extensive fire at the Willard State Hospital, involving a loss of $100,000. A blanket policy of insurance to cover the State institutions for the insane has been recommended by the commission. The policy of the State is not to insure the State buildings.

The suggestion is made by the commission that the Rochester State Hospital might properly be extended by the purchase of the county buildings in close proximity to the State Hospital, and their conversion into a State Hospital annex.

The recovery rate of insane patients has increased somewhat during the past year, a result attributed by the commission to the improved standard of care in the State hospitals. The commission suggests that the rate of tax for the insane for the coming year be fixed at one and one-tenth mills, in order to provide for the excess of patients in the New-York and Kings County institutions.

WITHOUT PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE.

The Agricultural Appropriation Bill Becomes a Law.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The President has permitted the Agricultural Appropriation bill to become a law without his signature, presumably because it thwarted Secretary Morton's purpose to abolish the seed-distribution system.

Four other bills also have become laws without approval. These are the acts granting a pension of $100 a month to Joseph A. Cooper, late Brigadier General, United States Army; granting to railroad companies in Indian Territory additional power to secure depot grounds; granting a pension to Martha Brooks of Nebraska, and an increase of pension to Mary B. Houk of Tennessee, widow of ex-Congressman Leonidas Houk.

BELIEVES HIS SON GUILTLESS.

Mr. Hildreth Is at Rome to Defend the Alleged Train Wrecker.

ROME, N. Y., April 27.—J. Homer Hildreth of New-York arrived to-day to attend the trial of his son on the charge of train wrecking. He made the following statement:

My son is but a boy, only seventeen years of age, and even now does not realize the situation. Since recovery from the excitement and strain incident to that fatal day he has positively asserted and maintained his innocence. I accept said assertion as the truth, and am here as a father determined to do anything and everything possible to free my son from his terrible position. It does not seem necessary and I do not care to say more at present.

The eleventh juror for the trial of young Hildreth was secured to-day. It is believed the jury box will be filled to-morrow.

Speed of the Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The official computation of the speed made by the battleship Massachusetts in the trial trip Saturday gives the vessel a record of 16.279 knots, according to a telegram received at the Navy Department this morning from Commodore Dewey, President of the Trial Board. As a result the builders of the Massachusetts, the Cramps of Philadelphia, will get a premium of $125,000, or $25,000 for each quarter knot in excess of the contract requirement of fifteen knots. The time made by the Indiana on her official trial was 15.61 knots.

A GRAND ARMY MEASURE

THE "OLD SOLDIERS" DEMANDING MILLIONS FROM CONGRESS.

Representative Pickler Tells Where the General Pension Bill Originated—He Also Says It Is Just What the Republican Party Will Put Through When It Shall Come into Power Again — Expensive "Liberality."

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Representative Pickler made a clean breast of his secrets to-day, when in the House he said the Pension bill now under discussion was prepared by the Grand Army of the Republic and was exactly what it wanted from the Congress. Further than that, he said, possibly with authority, that his party would go into the next campaign with a proposition that in the next session it would pass a service pension bill, and make the revenues of the Government sufficient to meet the expense of it. This is about the most candid admission yet made that the dwindling of the pension list is regarded with disfavor by the politicians who cultivate the soldier vote at the expense of the taxpayers, and that it is their determination, if possible, to stop the shrinkage and keep up the payments to the $140,000,000 or more as long as the necessary law can be obtained from the Congress to authorize such "liberality."

But because the Grand Army or its political or legislative agents demand a "liberal" bill is no reason why this one should be passed. Judging from Republican criticism and the private talk of Republican members, some of them old soldiers, the Pickler bill is ill-considered, unnecessary, and even scandalous. It gives pensions to rebel deserters who crept into the army for bounty and for pensions; it gives pensions to bounty jumpers; it withdraws from the Government the opportunities for guarding against frauds and sharpers of various sorts; it is declared to be contradictory and confusing, and it is pronounced by so good a soldier and Judge as Mr. Lochren, Commissioner of Pensions, to be unwise and unnecessary.

The declared purpose of the bill is to make it easier to get pensions. It is intended to give pensions to those who have not been able, under existing laws, to secure them. Bad as it is, it probably will pass the House. The Senate is not likely to get at it before the close of this session. The disposition to be made of it will depend somewhat on the outcome of the Fall elections. If the Republicans should make a demand for pensions one of the planks of their platform, and demand more revenue to be paid out in pensions and the House should be largely Republican, it might be that the pension expense once more might rise beyond $160,000,000 a year.

The vote on the bill will be taken to-morrow immediately after the House journal shall have been read. The House to-day by a vote of 113 to 14 ordered the bill to be engrossed and read a third time after an amendment had been adopted providing that hereafter "in the administration of the Pension Bureau all laws shall be construed liberally in the interest of the claimant, and in no case shall the claimant be required to furnish a measure of proof that excludes all reasonable doubt, but shall be required only to establish his claim by a fair preponderance of proof."

MAY HAVE A TARIFF DEBATE.

The Repeal of the Rebate Provision Will Be Strongly Opposed.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—It was expected that Mr. Sherman would make another effort to-day to induce the Senate to consider the bill repealing the provision of the tariff law allowing rebate of the tax on alcohol used in the arts, but he was absent from the chamber. He has promised to bring the subject forward again, and the attempt is awaited with interest.

Mr. Lodge said this afternoon that this bill could not be taken up without reopening the entire question of the tariff. The alleged loss to the Government due to the alcohol clause in the tariff law, Mr. Lodge added, should be charged to the failure of the Government properly to enforce the law.

Mr. Chandler and Mr. Platt are ready to make good their threat that if the bill is accorded consideration the entire tariff law must be discussed. They are unwilling to make any concessions, even on the ground of economy.

Only five Republicans—Allison, Brown, Sherman, Teller, and Wolcott—voted Saturday to take up the bill. Mr. Aldrich, who was absent, is credited with a willingness to repeal the free-alcohol section. The fact that the repeal proposition was attached to a House bill to amend the laws relating to the distillation of fruit brandies is thought to have prejudiced it somewhat. The explanation made by Mr. Sherman of the reasons for the bill had no appreciable effect on Mr. Chandler or the other high-tariff partisans. It is well known, despite the statement of Senator Lodge, that the law cannot be put into operation, and the Government will be subjected to a heavy pecuniary liability so long as it shall remain unrepealed.

The House, as stated in the dispatches Saturday, has ready a repeal bill, and, in case Mr. Sherman shall fail in his present effort, it is expected that this bill, which the House will pass without delay, will be pressed after the Senate shall have disposed of the appropriation bills.

There is testimony in the possession of the Ways and Means Committee of the House that free alcohol is desired chiefly by the large manufacturers of patent medicines and wholesale druggists. Several Democrats, whose views on the subject of this proposed repeal were sought to-day, said they believed that the attitude of the Republicans would make impossible a repeal at this session.

Congressional Doings.

—James D. Richardson of Tennessee has introduced into the House a bill for the establishment in the City of Washington of a "Hall of Patriotism," in which he would have placed donations of battle flags, memorials, relics, statues, and other articles of historical value relating to the history of the country. A commission composed of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Interior could pass upon all articles submitted. It is proposed to call for competitive sketches for a suitable building, the successful architect to receive $10,000 for his design.

—A report supplementary to the one previously made by the Committee on Privileges and Elections in favor of inquiry into elections in Alabama in 1894 was presented to the Senate yesterday by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) and ordered printed. It states that the new report is made because the majority report is not forthcoming after the lapse of forty-eight days. The report argues that, eliminating frauds, the Republicans and Populists were entitled to control the Legislature, and therefore the election of Mr. Morgan as United States Senator was invalid.

—Mr. Manderson (Rep., Iowa,) gave notice yesterday in the House that after the vote on the General Pension bill to-day he would call up the General Bankruptcy bill.

—The House yesterday passed the bill relating to marriages in the District of Columbia.

FRANCIS WILSON IN COURT.

Examined as Witness Before Trial and Served with a Complaint.

Francis Wilson was examined yesterday as a witness before trial in a suit brought against him by Joseph H. White, to recover $7,500 royalties, before Justice Smyth, in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court. Several months ago White, as assignee of Sydney Rosenfeld, brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover $7,500 royalties claimed to be due Rosenfeld for adapting operas which were produced by Wilson under the names "The Merry Monarch" and "The Devil's Deputy."

Mr. Rosenfeld alleges that after he had adapted the operas his manuscript was turned over to Cheever Goodwin, who was ployed by Wilson to make other adaptations of the operas. Mr. Wilson produced "The Merry Monarch" and "The Devil's Deputy" for a long time, but declared he had not used Rosenfeld's adaptations, but was producing the work of Mr. Goodwin.

After he had been sworn by Justice Smyth, Mr. Wilson was examined in an anteroom by Myron Oppenheim. He said that previous to a Western tour, he had produced "The Merry Monarch" in this city 489 times. He went on the road with "The Merry Monarch" during the seasons of 1890-91, and 1892, and produced it seven times a week.

At the conclusion of the examination, a clerk in the law office of Oppenheim & Severance served Mr. Wilson with a summons and complaint in an action brought against him in the Supreme Court by Sydney Rosenfeld to recover $50,000 for slander and libel.

MINNIE ALLEN'S CONFESSION.

She Repeats Her Statement as to the Murder of Gibbs.

WAUPUN, Wis., April 27.—The confession of Minnie Allen, the convict, that she murdered Montgomery Gibbs in Buffalo in April, 1894, has been repeated by her before the State Board of Control.

A letter from W. W. Spearsons of Buffalo says he has been retained as attorney by the Robinsons, who are serving a life sentence for the crime, to secure their release.

In her confession, Minnie Allen says she met Gibbs in California. Gibbs refused to marry her, and she lost track of him. She was at the Tifft House, in Buffalo, in April, 1894, and met Gibbs.

On the night of the murder, he took her to the theatre. They left early, and while on Delaware Avenue she again asked him to marry her. He refused and she asked him for his revolver.

He handed her the weapon and she shot him, threw the weapon beside his body, and went to the hotel, going from there to New-York. She left her trunk at the Imperial Hotel in that city.

She came West, was arrested in Laporte, Ind., for theft, but was released because she successfully feigned insanity. She then came to Racine, and was arrested and sentenced.

She went to Buffalo after the arrest of the Robinsons to confess, but, thinking they would not be convicted, she again came West. She did not learn of their sentence until she was in Waupun Prison.

JOHN J. McKNIGHT'S CURIOUS WILL.

He Wanted a Box for a Coffin and an Express Wagon for a Hearse.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 27.—The filing of the will of John J. McKnight in the Surrogate's office at White Plains to-day brought to light a curious freak of a somewhat eccentric man. Mr. McKnight died this month and left sealed instructions concerning his funeral. He directed that he should be buried in a plain wooden box with rope handles, and that his body should be taken to the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in an express wagon.

These wishes were partly followed. He was buried in a plain wooden box, but it was stained to represent black walnut. Rope handles were put upon it, but they were wound with ribbons, so that the whole presented a very respectable appearance. The express wagon was dispensed with, the box being put into a hearse and so taken to the cemetery.

The will disposes of an estate of about $15,000. It was made March 18, 1895, and citations returnable May 16 have been issued. He gives his wife the income from the property during her life, and at her death the estate is to be divided between his son William, daughter Florence, and his stepdaughter, Sarah W. Armstrong. He was an upholsterer, and left his tools to his son.

A SEAL CASE DECISION

THE NORTH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY DEFEATED.

Judge Wallace Holds that the Company Must Pay the Government the Rentals for the Pribilof Islands for 1894—But It May Sue for Damages for that Year, the Modus Vivendi Being a Breach of Contract—Many Suits Affected.

Judge Wallace of the United States Court gave a decision in favor of the United States in the first of a series of suits against the North American Commercial Company to recover rentals for the Pribilof Islands, St. Paul and St. George, and a per capita royalty for seals taken and a revenue tax for each skin.

The suit in which the decision was made involved $134,000, for the year ended April 1, 1894, but it covers all the other suits, which involve several million dollars. The court holds that the modus vivendi of 1893 was a breach of contract, and that the company has a claim for damages against the Government. But, as the modus vivendi terminated in 1894, it has no application to the other suits, and the present decision is a substantial victory for the Government. The contract between the Government and the company does not expire until 1910.

Judge Wallace decides that under the contract and the statutes the Secretary of the Treasury has the right to fix the number of seals to be taken annually without making any abatement of the rent of $60,000, the revenue tax of $2 a skin, or the $7.62 bonus for each skin. The decision, however, holds that the Government was guilty, in 1893, of breach of contract, in arbitrarily reducing the number of seals to be taken, as at that time the modus vivendi in conection with the Bering Sea controversy between the United States and England was pending, and was hampering the operations of the company. But, as the company took the seals in spite of the breach of contract, Judge Wallace holds that it must pay the United States $94,687.50 for that year. At the same time, he decides the United States Government liable to suit in the Court of Claims by the company for $140,000, by reason of the breach of contract in 1893.

Continuing, the decision says that for the years ended April 1, 1895, and April 1, 1896, the company must pay the full rental of $60,000 a year, together with the $2 tax and the $7.62 bonus for each skin, without regard to any reduction in the seal catch which may be ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury. The amount the company is thus required to pay for the two years last mentioned will amount to about $400,000, but, as the decision has equal bearing and effect upon the subsequent years of the contract, which does not expire until 1910, the amount of money involved is very large, for, even if no seals are caught, the rental alone would amount to nearly $1,000,000, to which must be added the tax and bonus for every skin.

The present suit was begun by United States District Attorney Macfarlane several months ago. James C. Carter and other prominent lawyers appeared for the North American Commercial Company, and Assistant United States District Attorney Max Kohler was associated with Mr. Macfarlane for the Government. Under the modus vivendi of 1893 between the United States and Great Britain, the United States agreed that only 75,000 seals should be taken for their skins on the Pribilof Islands. The defendant company's catch, therefore, was limited to 75,000 seals. The company contended that, under the provision of the revised statutes relating to the leases of the seal fisheries on the Pribilof Islands, it was entitled to a maximum catch of 100,000 seals annually, subject to a power vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the number to be taken if the preservation of the seal fisheries required a reduction, provided that if the Secretary reduced the catch to a number below 100,000 there should be a proportionate reduction of rentals.

The United States contended that these provisions of law applied only to the first lease, from 1870 to 1890, and had no application to the present lease, but that by the present lease, both under the law and under the contract, the annual catch was to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at such number as he might deem could be safely taken without injury to the fisheries.

Judge Wallace sustains United States District Attorney Macfarlane's argument in respect to the true construction of the contract.

The defendant company contended, further, that the modus vivendi was a breach of contract on the part of the United States, and that it deprived the Secretary of the Treasury of his power to fix the number of seals to be taken, and that, in fact, the Secretary had not allotted 75,000 seals to the company for the year ended April 1, 1894, but that he had allowed only that number to be taken because the treaty prohibited him from allowing any larger number.

Judge Wallace sustains the company in this argument, and holds that the treaty was a breach of contract, and that the company is entitled to a claim for $140,000 damages, but it must proceed through the Court of Claims.

Baron Sternberg Calls on the Mayor.

Baron Sternberg, first Secretary of the German Legation at Pekin, China, called on Mayor Strong yesterday, and was formally introduced by President Roosevelt of the Police Board. The Baron is going to Berlin and will remain in this city but a few days.

TO INCREASE THE POLICE FORCE.

Bill Signed by Mayor—Plan to Issue School Bonds Also Approved.

Mayor Strong had scheduled four bills which have been passed by the Legislature for public hearings in his office yesterday, but no opposition was made to any of them, and so the hearings were simply perfunctory. Two of the bills were of especial importance to this city.

The first was the bill authorizing the appointment of 800 additional patrolmen on the police force. President Roosevelt and Commissioner Andrews of the Police Department spoke to the Mayor in favor of the measure. The Mayor sent the bill back to Albany with his approval.

The second bill authorized the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue at its option $5,000,000 3 per cent. school bonds for a term not exceeding fifty years. Commissioner Wehrum of the Board of Education, said, in speaking in favor of this bill, which is to provide new schools and improve old ones, that $9,000,000 was really needed, but the five-million-dollar measure was the best that could be had now. The bill was approved by the Mayor.

The bill authorizing the new East River Bridge Commisston to build the bridge, acquire lands, and begin condemnation proceedings with the same powers as the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge, and the bill amending the Fire Department Pension law so that the widows and children of firemen who die while in the service, but not as a result of injuries, shall be entitled to a pension of $300, were both approved by the Mayor.

MRS. SEABROOKE SUES.

She Demands a Separation and the Return of $3,400.

Comedian Thomas Q. Seabrooke, now playing in "The Speculator," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, has been sued by his wife, Elvia C. Seabrooke, for a separation on the grounds of cruelty and abandonment. A. H. Hummel, counsel for Mrs. Seabrooke, yesterday obtained an order, returnable Thursday, directing Seabrooke to appear and show cause why he should not pay to his wife alimony pending the trial of the suit. The order was signed by Justice Smyth, in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Seabrooke says that she was married in Philadelphia in July, 1883, and alleges in her complaint that her husband has on many occasions called her a liar and vile names. She charges that on several occasions he has struck her, and has thrown her to the floor and bruised her. She says she was a member of Seabrooke's company for several years, and was supposed to receive $100 a week salary, but alleges that she did not receive any salary, and is informed that her husband drew the salary each week. She claims that there is due her in this way $3,400 from her husband.

Mrs. Seabrooke says that her husband was in the habit of coming home intoxicated. He told her last Tuesday that he was through with her, and left her, and has not since returned.

INDICTED ON A CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

A Philadelphia Man Accused of Having Two Wives Living.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 27.—Cornelius Henry Temple Miller, a member of one of Philadelphia's first families, was to-day indicted for bigamy by the Grand Jury. Two wives appeared against the man this morning, and the Governor of Pennsylvania has been asked for a requisition for Miller.

Miller was married to his first wife in this city on April 28, 1891. Subsequently she sued in Philadelphia courts for support, and more recently she became the complainant in the present action against Miller for bigamy. Miller, it is said, left his first wife, although one of his two children was dying, and married again. Later he returned to his first wife, when he learned that her father was dying, in expectation, it is said, of her inheriting a large fortune.

Miller's second wife was prostrated by the news of her husband's first marriage, but she appeared against him to-day, in company with Wife No. 1.

REAR ADMIRAL WALKE'S WILL.

His Son, Henry A., Contested It, but Was Defeated.

The will of Rear Admiral Henry Walke, who died March 8 at his home, 492 Third Street, Brooklyn, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Abbott, in Brooklyn. His estate was valued at $14,000, all of which he left to the use of his wife, Julia Walke, during her life, with remainder to her children. Nothing was bequeathed to the Admiral's son, Henry A. Walke, because, as the testator explained, he had assisted his son financially, and would not be justified in giving him money by his will.

Henry A. Walke, who is sixty years old, contested the will. He claimed his father was unduly influenced by his wife when he made the will.

Surrogate Abbott did not agree with the contestant and admitted the will to probate.

Dr. Wilson's Report on Antitoxine.

Dr. E. H. Wilson, Chief of the Bureau of Bacteriology of the Brooklyn Health Department, has submitted to Health Commissioner Z. Taylor Emery his report covering the work of the Brooklyn Health Department in the use of antitoxine. Dr. Wilson's report is voluminous, and treats of the subject in every detail. It is supplemented with reports from physicians who have used antitoxine in private practice, and is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of antitoxine and its use in this country.

MAHATMAS FINISH WORK

END OF THE TWO DAYS' SESSION OF THE THEOSOPHISTS.

Some Changes in Law Respecting Election of Their President—The Resolution Again Adopted Condemning Teachers of Occult Science Who Charge for Services—Subscriptions for a School to Study Mysteries of Antiquity.

The Theosophical Society of America, at its forenoon session yesterday, changed the place of meeting, the body adjourning from the Madison Square Concert Hall to the Assembly Hall, adjoining. The hall was filled.

Dr. J. D. Buck of Cincinnati, permanent Chairman, called the convention to order, and Claude Falls Wright, Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the By-Laws, read the report of the committee. The report recommended the repeal of the rule permitting the President of the society to delegate his powers which was adopted during the last sickness of William Q. Judge, in order that the continuity of the society's business might not be broken. Mr. Wright explained that this rule was adopted merely as a temporary expedient.

The committee recommended the adoption of a new rule, making the term of office of the President three years, thus doing away with the life term heretofore in force. There was a recommendation in the committee's report that the following rule be added: "No member of the Theosophical Society of America shall promulgate or maintain any doctrine as being advanced or advocated by the society," and that the rule providing that the convention may fix the term of the President when it becomes necessary to elect one be eliminated. The last-mentioned rule, also, was adopted during the last illness of the departed President. The committee's report was adopted unanimously.

Miss Katherine Hillard of this city read a paper, entitled "Lessons of a Noble Life," on the life and work of William Q. Judge. Miss Hillard is a Dante scholar, and a poetess of note. She was listened to with much interest.

The Committee on Resolutions, by its Chairman, Dr. E. D. Simpson of this city, submitted its report, recommending the giving by the convention of $100 to the lecture fund for propaganda work in the Central States. Chairman Buck called the committee's attention to the fact that the convention, as a collective body, had no funds, and the resolution, when put to a vote was lost.

Resolutions complimentary of Chairman Buck and Secretary Elliott B. Page introduced by the Committee on Resolutions, and President E. T. Hargrove were adopted.

The following resolutions, which, with a preamble, were adopted at the last annual convention, were read by Claude Falls Wright, and passed anew, as an expression of the Theosophical Society's views on the teachers of occult sciences who are charging for their services:

That this convention hereby declares its disapproval and condemnation of any persons who, being members of the Theosophical Society, claim or offer to teach knowledge of occultism, the occult arts, or of any occult practice, or demands for performing any phenomena, or to give training or teaching in any occult or psychical development, for payment to be made to such asserted teacher for such teachings.

That any member of the Theosophical Society offending against the spirit of the foregoing resolutions proves his or her unfitness for membership, and is to be justly regarded as not in conformity with the nature, spirit, and teachings of true Theosophy.

Deputy Controller of the Currency Coffin suggested that several lecturers should go to Baltimore and stir up the city, so that a branch of the society should be established there.

Chairman Buck read a paper on "Latest Sciences and Oldest Philosophy" by title, and it was referred to the Publication Committee.

A motion by Delegate Ostrander of Denver that the delegates from the Pacific coast stop at the Congress of Religions, which will convene in Denver May 4, was carried.

Chairman Buck announced that over $5,000 had been subscribed by members of the society for the establishing of a school for the reviving of the lost mysteries of antiquity. He said the society would build it as soon as sufficient funds were on hand.

Claude Falls Wright announced the following subscriptions: H. T. Patterson of Brooklyn, Mr. Ostrander of Denver, and Sigmund Stern of New-York City, $250 each; a lady, (anonymous), $500; Dr. Alfred Walton of this city, the Misses M. G. and T. M. Munson of Dennisbon, Texas, and two gentlemen, (anonymous), $1,000 each; total, $5,250.

A large committee was appointed to solicit further subscriptions. The convention then adjourned sine die.

The Long Voyage of the Newark.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—After almost continuous journeying for nearly four years, the cruiser Newark dropped anchor in Hampton Roads this morning. She has just completed a voyage of more than 6,000 miles from Montevideo, Uruguay. Leaving Norfolk July 17, 1892, the Newark visited Spain, France, Italy, Morocco, Sicily, the Ionian Isles, Turkey in Asia, the Canaries, the West Indies, Canada, Barbados, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Cape Town, (South Africa,) St. Helena, and numerous other places. During this period of service she has traveled 42,986 nautical knots, or more than 50,000 statute miles. Despite her long exposure, the Newark is said to be in good condition, and it is probable that she will not be obliged to go out of commission, or even to be placed in dry dock.

By Allen Upward.

Author of "Secrets of the Courts of Europe."

The Ghost of the Winter Palace

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PART I.

"Check!" proclaimed the Ambassador with a threatening air, as he advanced his king's bishop to the one square I had omitted to guard. And he leant back in his seat and smiled as if he considered the game already won.

I sat silently studying the position. But my opponent was not a man who played chess merely by moving the pieces on the board. He did not neglect the opportunity to distract my attention by conversation.

"The game of chess is an admirable one for men of my calling," he observed. "There is something truly instructive in the lessons which it conveys. Look, for instance, at the pawn, a piece which in its earlier career scarcely repays the trouble of capture, but to which, later on, even the queen may be sacrificed."

Unconsciously swayed, perhaps, by these remarks, I pushed forward a pawn between my king and the attacking piece. The Ambassador affected to hardly notice the move.

"Consider again how delicately the king's dignity is preserved," he went on, taking up a knight with elaborate carelessness, and setting it down dangerously near my pawn. "You advance upon him, you threaten him, you prepare for him the certainty of capture, but you never remove him from the board."

"And the moral of this?" I suggested, as I vainly sought a way out of the difficulties in which my own king was involved.

"The moral is perhaps contained in a story which I would relate to you if I were not certain that you would refuse to believe it."

"But why?" I remonstrated. "Do you mean that it requires one to credit the existence of the supernatural, for example?"

A look of the deepest, the most pained, disgust overspread his Excellency's face.

"My friend, have I by any chance led you to mistake me for a romancer, a poet? Rest assured that the facts I shall narrate to you are perfectly authentic, and are known to several persons in the inner circle of the Russian Court. I merely observe to you that my story is incredible. I do not say that it is absurd."

I resigned myself to the prospect of losing the game, and prepared to listen.

"The peoples of Western Europe do not understand Russia. It is, of course, of official Russia, the Russia of the Government, that I speak. During the whole time that I spent at the embassy in St. Petersburg I could always perceive that I was a mere spectator, allowed to see no more of the true condition of affairs than it suited the purpose of the officials to display to me. Nevertheless, I flatter myself that I penetrated further behind the scenes than they were aware.

"Outwardly, as everybody knows, the Government of this empire is an autocracy, the absolute power being vested in the hands of the Czar. But the true Government of Russia is a secret society, the mysterious 'Tchin,' which includes the whole of the official class, and in whose hands the Czar is often no more than a puppet, powerless to exert his own will. How burdensome this position is may be estimated from the fact that only sixty years ago Grand Duke Constantine deliberately refused to ascend the throne, which passed to his younger brother, Emperor Nicholas I. Nor has the 'Tchin' ever shrunk from asserting its supremacy by the most deplorable deeds. It is not the Nihilists who have set the fashion of assassinating Czars. It is by the hands of their own Ministers and courtiers that the monarchs of Russia have most often perished.

"It is necessary to bear these facts in mind in order to understand the incident I am about to relate.

"It is not long since the attention of Europe was concentrated upon the death of Alexander III. Occurring, as it did, in a remote corner of his dominions, on the shores of the Black Sea, the accounts supplied by the newspaper correspondents who flocked like vultures to the spot were as circumstantial as if each one had been admitted to the bedside of the dying monarch. The interest taken in this event was, moreover, enhanced by the romantic circumstances of the marriage of the present Czar, Nicholas II. It was natural that the press, ever ready to give itself up to transports over those incidents in which royalty is concerned, should have lavished its powers of description upon the sudden summons to Princess Alix of Hesse, her hurried and desolate journey across the frozen continent, her marriage with the Czarowitch, celebrated, as it were, in the very death chamber, and then the grand passing away of the Emperor, consoled in the happiness of his son and fortified by all the rites of his Church.

"Shortly after these events the new Czar returned to St. Petersburg with his bride, and took up his quarters in the Winter Palace. As is usual on the accession of a new monarch to the throne of Russia, hopes of a reform in the Government were extensively entertained. The progressive party talked with confidence of the mild and enlightened temper of the young Czar, and augured much from the way in which he had formerly held himself aloof from the repressive measures of his father's Ministers. Fools! As if the 'Tchin' ever died, or its policy could be changed by the mere replacing of one royal figurehead by another!

"However, the result of all this was that the Nihilists relaxed their activity, and for

A Ghost Had Been Seen Walking.

a time there was absolute repose in the Russian capital. This repose was broken by a strange and disturbing rumor, which circulated, observe, merely among the exclusive circles of the Court. This rumor was to the effect that the Winter Palace had become haunted.

"It was stated that a ghost had been seen walking in one of the corridors at midnight. And there were those who asserted that the spirit in question was that of the dead Czar.

"As you may imagine, such a report could not be long in attracting the attention of the secret police. The result was very soon apparent. The rumor itself had hardly been abroad a few days when it became silently understood in the society of the Russian capital that any allusion to it would be indiscreet, and might, in fact, subject the person making it to an unpleasant journey across the Ural Mountains.

"Never was the marvelous power of the police exerted with more crushing effect. The rumor died out as swiftly and suddenly as it had arisen. It never penetrated beyond the inner circle of society, and, above all, never reached the ears of a single correspondent of any journal outside the Russian Empire. In the Russian press, of course, it was impossible for anything to pass the stern scrutiny of the censorship.

"It is for this reason that the public of Europe has never had even an inkling of a secret of which, outside the immediate court circle, I am perhaps the sole possessor. That mere curiosity is not one of my failings you have doubtless long ago observed. But in the interests of France I deemed it necessary to penetrate to the bottom of this extraordinary affair, and circumstances fortunately put it in my power to do so."

"Then you were in St. Petersburg at this time?" I remarked, in a tone midway between that of an assertion and a question.

"Did I not say so?" returned my friend. "I was not there in any political capacity. The President had requested me to be the bearer of his personal congratulations to Nicholas, and I prolonged my visit at the request of some of those friends whom I had left behind me after my former residence in Russia."

I apologized for the interruption.

"But you are quite right to interrogate me," said the Ambassador, blandly. "I should otherwise fear that my story did not interest you. As I was about to tell you, I was favored in my investigation by the accident of my friendship with a very charming woman, Princess Nestikoff, whose son, Prince Boris Nestikoff, was an imperial page, at that time on duty in the Winter Palace.

"I had formed the acquaintance of the Princess during my former official residence at the embassy, and, though some years had elapsed since I had seen her, she received me with unabated friendliness on my return. Do not, I beg of you, allow yourself to put a false interpretation on the sentiments which subsisted between this lady and myself. The Princess, although left a widow at an early age, was a woman of the most delicate propriety, and my attentions to her partook of an almost paternal character.

"Have You Heard About the Event of Last Night?"

"I chanced to be dining at her mansion, on the Nevsky prospect, on the day after the royal apparition was said to have made its appearance. We were enjoying a tête-à-tête after dinner before proceeding to a ball given that night at the palace, when we were interrupted by the arrival of the young Boris, dressed in the imposing uniform of his office. He was quite a lad; indeed, when I had formerly known him he was a mere child, and had been accustomed to consider me in the light of a father.

"He entered the room in which we were seated, more abruptly than was perhaps consistent with his filial respect, but the agitation under which he evidently labored furnished some excuse.

"'Mother,' he cried

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

AN INACTIVE MARKET, WITH A STRONG UNDERTONE.

Higher Prices from London and a Fair Commission Business—The Grangers in Good Demand—St. Paul Earning over 7 Per Cent. on Its Common Stock—Strength of Omaha—Heavy Speculation in Sugar at Advancing Prices.

MONDAY—P. M.

Strength based on higher prices from London and a fair share of buying orders from commission houses was the feature of to-day's market. Trading was at no time active, but the tone throughout was strong and final prices were with, in many cases, the best of the day.

There was a good demand for the Granger issues, and all of the group ended with good fractional advances. The St. Paul statement for March shows an increase in net of $79,261, and a balance for the nine months of the fiscal year of $3,559,118, which is equivalent to 7.73 per cent. on the common stock. Omaha earnings for March increased $61,308, making the gain since Jan. 1 $328,296. The stock advanced a couple of points to 45½. A fortnight ago it was selling at 38. The abolition of rebates to shippers means a great deal to all the Granger roads, the estimated loss to the companies from this tax being no less than 8 per cent. on their gross receipts. Louisville and Nashville's earnings for the third week in April increased $20,290; the stock was in good demand and advanced a point. Manhattan was fairly active and advanced to 111½, but realizing sales caused the stock to decline to 110½, so that its net gain was only ¾. It is the general opinion that the company will receive material concessions from the city authorities, and that in return it will provide much needed improvements looking to real rapid transit.

Sugar supplied the chief speculative interest in the day's market. It opened at 123½, and later advanced to 125. At that point considerable long stock came on the market, and the price receded to 123¾. In the final half hour, however, the price was carried up to 124⅞, where it closed, its net gain being 2 points. There was absolutely no news concerning the property. Tobacco was less active, but was strong. After selling at 73⅜, it closed at 72¾, a net gain of ⅝. The application for an order to restrain the payment of the recently declared scrip dividend was heard in the New-Jersey courts, but the decision was not announced. There was good buying of Distilling and Cattle Feeding, and it closed ½ higher, at 20. General Electric failed to participate in the general improvement, and closed unchanged at 37¼. Chicago Gas gained ⅜ on moderate transactions. Other industrials were without special feature.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $66,710,030; balances, $5,561,678; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $438,729.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rate in the open market, ⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were advanced half a cent, to $4.88½, for sixty days, and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long, and 5.15 for short; reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—Par and 10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@68⅜. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$18,922,494
Exports for same period	16,640,664
Net imports	$2,281,830
Net exports to date, 1895	16,298,057
Net exports to date, 1894	11,402,020
Net exports to date, 1893	42,128,820

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, coupon, advanced ¼, and the 4s, 1925, ⅛, for both registered and coupon. The sales were $1,200 4s, 1907, registered, at 108¾, $210,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 119@118⅝@119, and $1,000 do., registered, at 118. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	
4s, r., 1907	108¾	109¼
4s, c., 1907	109¾	110¼
4s, r., 1925	117⅞	118
4s, c., 1925	118¾	119
5s, r., 1904	112½	113
5s, c., 1904	113⅞	114¼
Currency 6s, 1897	103¼	--
Currency 6s, 1898	105	--
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	--
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	--

In State securities, $40,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 61; $1,000 do., funded debt, 2-3s of 1991, at 62, and $5,000 North Carolina special tax, Class 1, at 1¾.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Market & Fulton	200
American Exchange	160	National Union	200
Central National	120	New-Amsterdam	100
Chatham	300	New-York	233
Commerce	202	New-York County	600
Continental	130	Pacific	180
Corn Exchange	286	Shoe & Leather	95
Fourth National	180	Southern National	100
Gallatin National	280	Tradesmen's	95
Hanover	312	U. S. National	175
Irving	137½	West Side	275
Lincoln National	680	Western National	110¼
Manhattan	207		

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 80¾; New-York Central, ⅝, to 101¼; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 53¾; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 62½; Illinois Central, ⅜, to 99¾; Reading, ¼, to 6⅜, Atchison, ¼, to 16⅜; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 41⅜; Ontario and Western, ¼, to 15¾, and Erie, ⅛, to 15⅜. Declined—Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 12¾. Union Pacific sold at 8⅝. British consols declined 1-16 to 111⅝ for both money and the account.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Reorganization Committee of the Norfolk and Western Railroad system announces that it has received advices from abroad to the effect that large amounts of all classes of the securities called for under the plan of reorganization have been deposited. Security holders are reminded that April 30 is the last date on which deposits will be received.

—Coupons due May 1 of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway (Western Division) first mortgage 5s, and Southern Pacific of California first consol 5s, will be paid at the office of the Southern Pacific Company.

—Vermilye & Co. announce that they will purchase at their face value on and after maturity and until further notice, the coupons due May 1, on the Akron and Chicago Junction first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds.

—A dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the capital stock of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad will be paid by the New-York Central, lessee, on May 15, to stockholders of record April 30.

—Coupons due May 1 from Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1930, will be purchased by Vermilye & Co.

—Coupons due May 1 from the bonds of the Pratt Coal and Iron Company will be paid at the Mechanics' National Bank.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	-- ⅛	14⅝	15	300
American Cotton Oil pf	58¾	58¾	58½	58½	-- ⅝	58½	59	122
*American Sugar Refineries	123½	125	123⅛	124⅞	+2	124¾	124⅞	57,664
*American Sugar Refineries pf	103	103	103	103	-- ¼	102¾	103¼	230
American Tobacco	71⅞	73⅜	71½	72¾	+⅝	72	72½	10,077
Ann Arbor pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	--	25½	26½	4
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	16¼	16⅞	16¼	16¼	+⅛	16¼	16⅜	1,050
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	-- ⅛	25⅛	25¼	208
Atlantic & Pacific	½	½	½	½		⅜	½	400
Baltimore & Ohio	17¼	18	17¼	18	+¾	17½	17⅝	1,600
*Brooklyn R. T.	25	25	25	25	-- ¼	24⅞	25½	782
Canada Southern	51¼	51½	51¼	51¼	+⅜	50½	51¼	400
Canadian Pacific	61	61	60¾	60⅞	+⅛	61	61¼	600
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+⅜	17¾	18	505
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	98	98	98	98	-- 1		99	100
Chicago Gas trust	89¼	90⅝	89¼	89⅝	+⅜	89⅜	89½	4,500
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	82¼	82⅜	81⅞	82⅜	-- ⅝	82¼	82⅜	8,625
Chicago & Northwestern	106⅝	106⅝	106½	106⅝	-- ⅛	106½	106⅝	1,055
Chicago & Northwestern pf	149¼	149¼	149¼	149¼	+1¼	148½	150	190
C., M. & St. Paul	78⅜	79⅜	78½	79	+¾	79	79½	17,344
C. M. & St. Paul pf	127½	128	127½	128	+½	128	129	1,100
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	73	73¼	72⅜	73½	+½	73½	73¼	2,825
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	35	35½	35	35½	+⅞	35	35½	600
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	85	85	85	85		84	85	120
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31¼	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	+⅛	31⅝	32	725
Consolidated Gas Company	161⅜	161⅜	161⅜	161⅜	-- ¼	161¼	162½	410
Denver & Rio Grande pf	49½	49½	49⅜	49½		49⅝	49¾	640
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	19⅜	20⅜	19½	20	+⅛	19⅞	20	8,865
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	4½	4½	4½	4½	-- ⅛	4¾	5¼	200
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	98	98	98	98	--	96½	98	20
Erie 1st pf	40	40	40	40	--	39½	40½	11
General Electric	37½	37⅝	37½	37¼	--	37⅛	37¼	1,510
Illinois Central	98	98	98	98		96½	98	50
Iowa Central	9½	9½	9½	9½		9¼	9¾	100
Iowa Central pf	37	37	37	37		37	37½	10
Laclede Gas	29⅞	30	29⅞	30		29⅞	30	3,405
Laclede Gas pf	84	84	84	84	-1	82	85	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	72½	72½	72¼	72½	-- ⅛	72¼	73¼	250
Lake Shore	150½	150½	150½	150½		150¼	150⅝	20
Louisville & Nashville	52⅝	53⅜	52⅜	53⅛	+1⅛	52⅞	53	4,775
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	22	22	22	22		20	21½	50
Metropolitan Traction	111⅛	111½	110½	110½	+⅝	110⅝	110⅞	5,439
Michigan Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾		97½	98	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis	19½	19½	19½	19½	-- ¼	19¼	19⅜	200
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	-1	81	85	175
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜		53	53	300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	-- ⅜	28⅜	28½	610
Missouri Pacific	29	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	-- ⅝	28⅝	28¾	4,120
*N. Y. Lead Company	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+⅜	27¼	28	224
*National Lead Company pf	91¾	91½	91¼	91¼	+⅛	91½	91¾	353
National Linseed Oil	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛	19⅛	20	250
New-York Central	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜		98¼	98½	190
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+⅛	14	14½	100
N. Y. Chicago & St. L. 1st pf	80	80	80	80		78½	80	50
New-York, Sus. & Western	9	9	9	9		8½	8⅝	15
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	24½	25	24½	24½	-- ⅛	24⅝	24¾	800
Norfolk & Western	¼	¼	¼	¼			¼	300
Norfolk & Western pf	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛	5½	6¼	1,499
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛	5½	5⅞	1,401
Northern Pacific	1½	1½	1½	1½	-- ⅛			540
Northern Pacific t. r.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾		1⅝	1⅞	200
Northern Pacific pf	12	12½	12	12½				22
Northern Pacific pf. t. r.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝		12⅜	12¾	207
Ontario & Western	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15½	+⅜	15½	15⅝	400
Oregon Improvement t. r.	2	2	2	2				100
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝				153
O. S. L. & U. N. 1st in. pd.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝		7⅝		226
Pacific Mail	27¾	27¾	27¼	27½		27¼	28¼	300
Peoria & Eastern	5	5	5	5		5	9	3
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜	12⅜	12½	2,220
Pullman Palace Car Company	162½	164	162½	164		163	165	28
Rome, Watertown & Ogd-nsb'g	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	+1⅜	115½	116½	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11	11	11	11	-1	11	12¼	220
St. Paul & Omaha	43⅝	45⅝	43⅞	45½	+2	44⅞	45⅜	3,390
Southern Pacific	20½	20¼	20½	20¼	-- ⅛	20	20⅛	400
Southern Railway	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅜	9⅝	10⅛	820
Southern Railway pf	31⅞	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+⅜	31⅞	32	2,010
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31	31⅝	30½	30¾	+⅛	30⅝	30¾	1,900
Texas Pacific	8¾	8¾	8½	8⅝	+⅛	8⅝	8⅞	100
Union Pacific t. r.	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛	8⅝	8⅝	2,570
U. S. Cordage t. r.	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	-- ¼	5½	5¾	400
U. S. Cordage pf. t. r.	11	11	11	11	+ ¼	10½	11	112
U. S. Cordage gtd. t. r.	22	22	22	22		21½	22½	100
United States Express	45	45	45	45	-3	40	45	100
*United States Leather	9⅛	9⅛	9	9		9	9¼	100
*United States Leather pf	63⅜	63⅜	62⅝	62¾	-- ⅝	62⅝	*63	4,905
United States Rubber	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ¼	26¼	27	300
Wabash	7⅞	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	-- ⅛	7⅛	7⅜	200
Wabash pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼		18½	19¼	1,520
Western Union Telegraph	86⅞	86⅞	86½	86½		86¾	87	108
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¾	11⅝	10½	10⅝		10⅜	10⅝	3,170
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37	37½	37	37½	-- ½	36½	38	200
Total sales								175,153

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Brunswick	.13	.13	.13	.13	-- .03	--	--	1,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	-- .15	--	--	40
Total sales								1,040

Bonds.

Albany & Sus. Con 6s	117	Mo., Kan. & Texas 2d	59⅜
Albany & Sus. Con 7s	122½	Morris & Es. 7s, 1871	60¾
Am. Cotton Oil Co. 8s	114½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 4s	103½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	103½	N. Y., Sus. & W. G. 5s	103⅜
Atch., Col. & Pac. 1st	104	N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s	96
Atch., Top. & S. F. 2d	71½	Cons. Deb. Certfs.	104
3-4s Class A.	100¼	N. Y., O. & W. Con. 5s	109⅞
Trust Co. certfs	71	N. Y. Sus. & W. G. 4s	71
1st installment paid	70½	Northern Ohio 1st	65⅛
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen 4s	80¾	Northern Pac. 1st 6s	107½
Balt. & Ohio 4½s	107¼	North. Pac. 1st Reg.	117¼
Bur., C. R. & N. 5s	102½	North. Pac. 2d Coup.	113½
Can. So. 2d 5s	107	North. Pac. 3d Coups	45½
Central Pacific 1st 6s	102½	Trust Co. Certfs.	
Ches. & Ohio 6s	110½	Assented.	
Chi., R. I. & P. Ext 5s	104	Northern Pac. Cons. 5s	73¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6s	140¾	North. Pac. Cons. 5s	49
Chi., R. I. & P. 5s	118	Trust Co. Certfs.	
Chi., Bur. & Q. 4s	95¾	Assented.	
Chi., Mil. & St. P. 7s	135	North. Pacific Div. Scrip	74
Chi. & N. W. 7s	140¾	Extended.	
Chi. & N. W. 1st 6s	132½	Nor. Pac. Col. Tr. Notes	96
Chi. & N. W. Sinking f'd	107½	O. R. & N. Con. 5s	106
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	Ohio South. G. M. 4s	107½
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	Trust Co. Certfs.	
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	Oregon Short Line 6s	92¾
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	Trust Co. Certfs.	
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	Oregon Trans. 6s	93¾
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	Trust Co. Certfs.	
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	Penn. Gen. 6s	112
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	Peo., Dec. & Evans. 1st	103½
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	2,000	103½
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	Peo. & Eastern Inc.	21
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	10,000	21⅞
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	Philadelphia & Reading	
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	1st Pref. Inc.	
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	Trust Co. Certfs.	
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	1st installment paid	
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	10,000	31½
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	Phila. & Rdg. Gen. 4s	83
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	Tr. Co. Ctfs. stm. assd.	
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	15,000	80
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	10,000	79⅞
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	Tr. Co. Ctfs. unstamped	
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7s	140¾	Assented.	
Dist. & C. F.	19⅞	6,000	92¼
Gen. Electric	37½	6,000	92
Gold & Stock Nash.	52⅞	Pitts., Shen. & L. E. 1st	111
Manhattan	111	10,000	90
Mo. Pacific	29	Nat. Lead pf	91
Nor. Pacific	15⅞	Nor. Pacific	15⅞
Phil. & Reading	12⅜	Pacific Mail	27¾
Pacific Mail	27¾	Union Pacific	8½
Union Pacific	8½	U. S. Cordage	6
U. S. Leath. pf.	63⅜	U. S. Leath. pf.	63⅜
West. Union	86¾	West. Union	86¾
Total sales		Total sales	52,640

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s	80	80⅜	80	80⅜	$10,000
Ches. & Ohio 5s	110¼	111	110¼	111	7,000
R. Grande W. 1st	75¾	76	75¾	76	10,000
Total sales					$27,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bulwer	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
Brunswick	.15	.15	.15	.15	200
Golden Fleece	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	200
Hale & N'cross	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	300
Potosi	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Victor	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	50
Total sales					950

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	63	63⅛	62⅜	62⅞	221,000
July option	64⅝	64⅞	64⅜	64⅝	782,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	150	152
Alb. & Sus.	175	--
Alt. & T. H. 55	60	--
Am. Coal	116	125
Am. Express	113	116
Am. T. & C.	94	97
Am. Tob. pf.	95	100
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	8
Bo. A. L. pf.	102	104
Bruns. Co.	⅝	¾
B., R. & P.	16½	20
B., R. & P. pf.	--	52
B., C. R. & N.	70	--
Ced. F. & M.	--	9
Cent. Pac.	15¾	16¾
Chi. & Alt.	154	159
C. & E. I.	41	43
C., L. & W. pf.	52½	54
Cleve. & P.	160	--
C. C. & I.	--	15
Dev & I.	1¾	2¼
C. F. & I. pf.	100	--
Col. & H. C.	2¼	3¼
C., H. V. & T.	17½	18
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	60
Com. Cable	158	--
Cons. Coal	19¼	19½
Del. & Hud.	127¾	128½
D., L. & W.	159½	161
D. & R. G.	13¾	14¼
D. M. & Ft.	7	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53
*D., S. S. & A.	10¾	12
Erie	15⅛	--
Erie 2d pf.	23¼	--
E. T. & T.	61	61¼
Ev. & T. H.	31½	34
E. & T. H. pf.	44	54
Gt. Nor. pf.	110	112
G. B. & W.	--	--
I. T.	--	--
Homestake	30	--
H. & Texas	--	--
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	27½	28½
Ill. Steel Co.	72½	73½
Int. C. & R.	30	35
K. & Mich.	6¼	9½
K. & D. M.	2¼	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13¼	15¾
Kec. & W.	35	40
L. E. & W.	18¾	19¾
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref	123½	125	123	124¾	21,220
Am. Tobacco	72¾	73⅝	71½	72¾	8,410
A., T. & S. F.	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	190
Balt. & Ohio	17⅞	18	17¾	18	150
Chicago Gas	89¾	90	89¾	89¾	1,390
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	72⅝	73¼	72¾	72⅞	1,570
Chi., Bur. & Q.	82	82½	81⅞	82¼	3,360
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	78⅝	79¼	78	79	9,490
Chi. & N. W.	106⅜	106½	106⅜	106½	190
Dist. & C. F.	19⅞	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	1,590
Gen. Electric	37½	37⅝	37½	37½	150
Louis. & Nash.	52⅜	53⅜	52¼	52⅞	1,110
Manhattan	111	111⅝	111	111	120
Mo. Pacific	29	29⅛	28¾	29	930
Nat. Lead pf.	91	91	91	91	20
Nor. Pacific	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	20
Phil. & Reading	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	300
Pacific Mail	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	30
Union Pacific	8½	9	8½	8⅞	590
U. S. Cordage	6	6	5⅝	5⅞	200
U. S. Leath. pf.	63⅜	63½	62¾	62⅞	1,080
West. Union	86¾	86⅞	86½	86½	460
Total sales					52,640

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s	80	80⅜	80	80⅜	$10,000
Ches. & Ohio 5s	110¼	111	110¼	111	7,000
R. Grande W. 1st	75¾	76	75¾	76	10,000
Total sales					$27,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bulwer	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
Brunswick	.15	.15	.15	.15	200
Golden Fleece	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	200
Hale & N'cross	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	300
Potosi	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Victor	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	50
Total sales					950

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	63	63⅛	62⅜	62⅞	221,000
July option	64⅝	64⅞	64⅜	64⅝	782,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.08	.08
Belcher	.45	.42
Best & Belcher	.52	.49
Bodie Consolidated	.50	.47
Bulwer	.30	.30
Challar	.38	.38
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.70	1.70
Crown Point	.30	.27
Gould & Curry	.36	.36
Hale & Norcross	1.20	1.15
Mexican	.32	.31
Ophir	1.20	1.15
Potosi	.22	.22
Savage	.25	.26
Sierra Nevada	.59	.60
Union Consolidated	.50	.50
Utah	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.34	.31

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 27.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Gibson	.61	.65
Anaconda	.60	.60
Argentum	.56½	.57½
Isabella	.58	.53½
Portland	1.43	1.42
Union	.38	.40
Consolidated	.13¾	.13¾
Pharmacist	.08¼	.08½
Work	.11	.12¼
Alamo	.06	.06
Mount Rosa	.10	.10
Blue Bell	.06½	.06½
Silver State	.01½	.01½
Golden Fleece	1.65	1.65
Jefferson	.18	.18

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Ala. Great Southern—	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mileage	295	295	295
3d week April	$24,330	$23,397	.....
From Jan. 1	414,110	434,884	.....
From July 1	1,345,940	1,276,340	.....
Baltimore & Ohio—			
Month March	1,857,477	1,815,390	.....
From July 1	17,946,431	17,080,007	.....
Bur., C. R. & N.—			
Mileage	1,134	1,134	1,134
3d week April	$65,860	$59,809	$65,292
From Jan. 1	1,349,275	1,063,492	1,123,849
From July 1	4,281,376	3,050,608	.....
Chi. & East. Ill.—			
Mileage	521	521	516
3d week April	$86,300	$78,200	$87,400
From Jan. 1	1,240,347	1,121,683	1,094,357
From July 1	3,368,436	3,034,413	3,461,722
Chi. & West Mich.—			
Mileage	575	575	575
3d week April	$27,942	$33,724	$29,634
From Jan. 1	423,442	449,904	446,032
From July 1	1,644,040	1,508,284	1,327,120
Det., L. & N.—			
Mileage	334	334	334
3d week April	$20,794	$22,812	$19,630
From Jan. 1	276,272	307,521	30,116
From July 1	824,493	792,392	790,822
Kanawha & Mich.—			
Mileage	173	173	173
3d week April	$8,827	$7,546	$7,815
From Jan. 1	142,849	111,404	102,873
From July 1	376,538	313,480	.....
Louis. & Nash.—			
Mileage	2,968	2,955	2,955
3d week April	$346,895	$317,605	$317,130
From Jan. 1	5,921,467	5,566,801	5,804,476
From July 1	16,641,549	15,753,679	15,840,398
Louis., N. A. & Chi.—			
Mileage	378	378	378
3d week April	$69,108	$62,285	$53,146
From Jan. 1	908,771	842,004	740,324
From July 1	2,659,252	2,443,463	2,581,645
Mexican National—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,550,000.
/ 58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
44TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
53, 55, 57 Duane Street,
New-York, March 23, 1896.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable MAY 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, the FIFTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, 1896, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened May 2d, at 10 A. M.

JOS. WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD CO.,
April 13, 1896.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 23, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1896.

F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Near 5th Av.
Depository State of New-York.
New-York, April 21, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE 3) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on May 1, 1896.

WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R. SINKING FUND BONDS.
LOUISIANA & MISSOURI RIVER R. R. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO R. R. PREFERRED STOCK.

Coupons and dividends on the above, maturing May 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32 East 42d St.,
New-York, April 22, 1896.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 Per Cent.) on the Capital Stock of this bank, payable May 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, April 22, 1896.
56TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after May 1.

Transfer books closed until May 2.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

GERMANIA BANK,
215 Bowery.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable on and after May 1 next.

Transfer books will be closed until May 6.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.,
31 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 25, 1896.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Elevated Railroad Company, due May 1st, 1896, will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York City, on and after Friday, May 1st, 1896.

ELISHA DYER, Jr., Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, 128 Broadway, New-York, April 21st, 1896.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared payable May 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 5th, proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, April 14, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 16 Per Cent., payable on and after May 1, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed until May 1.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
49 Broadway, New-York, April 25, 1896.
125TH DIVIDEND.

The transfer books of this Co. will be closed on May 1st, at 3 P. M., and reopened May 16th, 1896. THEODORE F. WOOD, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 23, 1896.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 29th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 20th.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 22, 1896.

Notice is hereby given of an election for seven (7) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and for three (3) Inspectors, to be held at the offices of the Company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, May 4, 1896, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will close April 22, 1896, and reopen May 5, 1896.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the Company's office in Milwaukee, Wis., on SATURDAY, June 6 next, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Wednesday, May 6, and reopen on Monday, June 8 next.

H. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.

Hudson, Wis., April 23, 1896.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
New-York, April 24th, 1896.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 4th, 1896. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from May 1st to May 5th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

GERMANIA BANK,
New-York, April 22, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 5, 1896. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed to May 6 next.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE ELMIRA AND LAKE ONTARIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at its office, Room 15, No. 20 Whitehall Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, at 12 M., at which an election will be held for nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election.

STEPHEN W. WHITE, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-AMSTERDAM.
New-York, April 23, 1896.

A meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, prox. The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close 25th inst. at noon and reopen May 7th.

R. R. MOORE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, 1896, at the Company's principal office, in Cleveland, Ohio.

ALLYN COX, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New-York, April 23d, 1896.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the company's office in Chicago on Thursday, June 4th, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Monday, May 4th, and be reopened on Friday, June 5th next.

M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 4, 1896, preparatory to the Annual General Meeting of stockholders to be held June 3, and will be reopened on Friday, June 5, 1896.

ALLYN COX, Assistant Secretary.

New-York, April 28th, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Park Company will be held at the office of the company, 41 Park Row, New-York, on Tuesday, May 12th, at 12 o'clock.

GILBERT E. JONES, Treasurer.

QUARTERLY MEETING of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, May 7th, at 115 West 35th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FEDERAL BANK.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, to all persons in any wise interested in the Federal Bank, that the undersigned, the receiver of said bank, will render a full, accurate, and FINAL ACCOUNT of all his proceedings, on oath, to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at Part I. of the Special Term thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the City of New-York on the 5th day of May, 1896, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, and a motion will then and there be made that the said account be referred to a referee to examine and report thereon.—Dated New-York, April 11th, 1896.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Receiver,
32 Nassau Street,
New-York City.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF POST QUARTERMASTER, WEST Point, N. Y., April 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1896, for the construction of a guard house at the south gate. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK CITY GOLD BONDS. INTEREST 3½ PER CENT.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,039,502.84 GOLD BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.

Interest three and one-half per cent. per annum. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until Monday, the 4th day of May, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stock of the City of New-York, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

$925,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for repaving streets and avenues, for construction of extension to Metropolitan Museum of Art, and for construction of Harlem River driveway—the principal payable November 1, 1916.

283,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for purchase of new stock or plant for the Department of Street Cleaning and for completion of Riverside Park and Drive—the principal payable November 1, 1912.

300,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," to provide for payments of awards, costs, &c., certified by the Change of Grade Damage Commission—the principal payable November 1, 1910.

175,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Water Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1912.

400,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1911.

100,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Police Department Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1916.

1,000,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Dock Bonds of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1926.

50,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Fire Hydrant Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1925.

806,502.84 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "School House Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1911.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.
City of New-York—Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, April 21, 1896.

NOTICE OF SALE OF
RICHMOND COUNTY ROAD BONDS,
SERIES G, NOS. 101 TO 250.

NOTICE is hereby given, under and pursuant to Chapter 555, Laws of 1895, and pursuant to certains resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, that the said Board of Supervisors proposes to borrow on the credit of the county the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) dollars, for the purpose of improving county roads in said county, and to issue bonds to secure such loan.

Said bonds will be either couponed or registered, as desired, in the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in gold coin, and will bear date June 1, 1896, and fall due and become payable twenty-five years from their date, interest thereon payable semi-annually.

Said bonds will be sold to the person or persons bidding the highest sum (not less than par) and offering to accept the lowest rate of interest (not exceeding the legal rate) for the whole or any part of said bonds.

The same will be sold upon sealed bids, which will be opened on the 20th day of May, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Board of Supervisors, Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, Staten Island, under terms of sale which may be obtained from the undersigned upon application.

The board expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.
Dated Stapleton, April 23, 1896.

FRANKLIN C. VITT, Clerk.

NOTICE OF SALE OF
RICHMOND COUNTY ROAD BONDS.
SERIES H.

NOTICE is hereby given, under and pursuant to Chapter 555, Laws of 1895, and pursuant to resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, that the said Board of Supervisors proposes to borrow on the credit of said county the sum of eighteen thousand (18,000) dollars for the purpose of keeping and maintaining in good order and repair county roads in said county, and to issue bonds to secure such loan.

Said bonds will be coupon bonds and of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in gold coin, and will bear date June 1, 1896, and will fall due and become payable twenty-five years from their date, interest thereon payable semi-annually.

Said bonds will be sold to the person or persons bidding the highest sum (not less than par) and offering to accept the lowest rate of interest (not to exceed the legal rate) for the whole or any part of said bonds.

The same will be sold upon sealed bids, which will be opened on May 20, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Board of Supervisors, Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, Staten Island, under terms of sale which may be obtained from the undersigned upon application.

The board expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.
Dated Stapleton, April 23, 1896.

FRANKLIN C. VITT, Clerk.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot of the Q. M. Dep't, No. 1428 ARCH ST., Phila., Pa., April 1, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., FRIDAY, May 1, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Q. M. Dep't the following-mentioned articles at the Quartermaster's Depots at Philadelphia, Pa., and Jeffersonville, Ind.: Aiguilettes and knots, axes, axhelves, blankets, record books, brooms, scrubbing brushes, bunk bottoms, linen collars, card boliders, bed sacks, flannel cloth, flannel shirts, hatchet heads, drilling, cotton duck, D. B. flannel, blouse lining flannel, Canton flannel, Berlin gloves, helmets, helmet trimmings, corset jeans, S. B. kersey, saggin, mattress materials, mosquito netting, music stands, music pouches, pillows, pillow cases, muslin shirts, calfskin shoes, barrack shoes, cotton stockings, wool stockings, suspenders, shovels, tent poles and pins, trumpets, trumpet cords and tassels, cotton undershirts. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. The goods called for are deliverable on and after July 1, 1896, and bidders must state in exact terms the quantities they propose to deliver on July 1, 1896, and the quantities monthly thereafter. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For circulars to bidders, blanks for proposals, &c., apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Major JOHN V. FUREY, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE POST Office Department and Postal Service.—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., April 4, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing wrapping paper, wrapping paper for facing slips, twine, letter scales, postmarking and rating stamps, rubber stamps, canceling ink, pads, paper, rubber goods, pens, penholders, pencils, inks, mucilage, glass goods, pliers, holders, articles of steel, rubber erasers, books, typewriter supplies, and miscellaneous stationery, in such quantities of the different articles, respectively, and at such times and from time to time, as they may be ordered, during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1896, and ending June 30, 1897, for the use of any branch of the departmental or postal service. Blanks for proposals, with specifications giving detailed statements of the requirements to be met in respect to each article, and also the estimated quantities probably to be required of each, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding and conditions to be observed by bidders, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of the Division of Post Office Supplies, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive technical defects, and to accept any part of any bid and reject the other part. WM. L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR STEEL-FRAMED CONstruction and repair shop at United States Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., April 24, 1896.—Separate sealed proposals, in duplicate, for the following object, indorsed proposals for "Construction and Repair Shop," at United States Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., will be received at this Bureau until 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, May 22, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter. Specifications and blank forms of proposal will be forwarded upon application to this Bureau or the Commandant of the Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C. Bidders are requested to fully inform themselves of the character of the work required, by visiting the station where plans may be examined, and, if necessary, obtained. A certified check for two thousand ($2,000) dollars must accompany the proposal as a guarantee that the bidder will execute the required contract after his bid has been accepted. Responsible security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and the right is reserved to reject any or all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Government, and to waive defects. E. O. MATTHEWS, Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, April 15, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened May 5, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon MAY 5, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of brushes, brooms, hardware, lamps, leather belting, leather, lumber, paints, concentrated lye, shellac, varnish-es, lubricating oil, wrought iron pipe, brass fittings and valves, tools, files, thermometers, and scales. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 1, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., (central standard time,) May 1, 1896, for furnishing Q. M. Depot here, various articles of Quartermaster's supplies, U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Supplies," and addressed A. G. ROBINSON, Depot Q. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GENERALLY DEPRESSED MARKETS WITH SPECULATION LIGHT.

Grain Influenced by the Lower Cables and Weakness West—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull and Steady—Provisions Lower and Dull—Cotton Quiet and Easier—Coffee Very Dull and a Shade Higher.

The grain market was only moderately active, and prices were influenced to weakness by the lower Western markets and easier cables, with a large increase in the amount on passage. Provisions were depressed and very dull. Cotton was quiet and a trifle lower. Coffee advanced a few points through scarcity of sellers.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	25½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37 @ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.60 @ 3.75
Cotton, middling uplands	8 1-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	9.00 @10.25
Lard, Western, steam	@ 5.05½
Beef, family	9.50 @11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	5½@ 5⅝
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13⅜@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9½@ 10
Copper, lake	10⅝@ ..
Lead	3.05 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active and prices irregular, with the close easy at ⅛@¼c decline, and trading confined mainly to local scalpers, while cables were easier, Western markets lower, and an increase of 1,200,000 bushels in the amount on passage....Spot was firm at ⅛@¼c decline; sales, 1,000 bushels ungraded red at 73c elevator. Quotations at close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 71¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 3c over May price, free on board, afloat; spot No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¾c over May, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 2½ over May price, to arrive; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 2c over May price, free on board...Clearances hence, 8,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 11,006 bushels;; receipts, 22,200 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 38,491 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 196,446 bushels, or to 271,-259 bushels (6,000 bushels contract red and 60,349 bushels No. 1 Northern, Spring, and none afloat.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 453,000 bushels, or to 58,030,000 bushels, against 65,775,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were dull and unchanged, with a firm close owing to the decreased supply. ...Spot was dull and easier. Sales, 60,700 bushels, including 55,000 export, 45,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1⅜@2c over May, free on board, afloat, and 7,000 bushels yellow on private terms; the trade bought 3,700 bushels ungraded mixed at 35¼@35½c elevator, and 2,000 bushels steamer-mixed at 37c elevator....Receipts, 215,475 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 204,105 bushels....Clearances hence, 43,933 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 145,000 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 12,863 bushels, or to 91,199 bushels (488 bushels No. 2 and 4,165 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 2,014,000 bushels, or to 15,156,000 bushels, against 11,107,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were ⅛c lower, and only moderately active in a switching way....Spot were easy and quiet, with 30,000 bushels No. 2 mixed taken for export at 25⅝c, free on board, afloat, and 37,000 bushels white clipped at 27½c, free on board, afloat....Sales, 103,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26@26¼c for 1,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 25¼c for 5,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 2 mixed, 25½c for 4,000 bushels; No. 3, 24½c for 1,000 bushels; rejected white, 24½c; rejected mixed, 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 26½c; track mixed, 25@26¼c; track white, 26@28½c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 81,600 bushels; exports, 59,851 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses decreased 19,578 bushels, or to 1,468,-499 bushels, (430,953 bushels No. 2 white and 189,712 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 254,000 bushels, or to 9,787,-000 bushels, against 6,217,000 bushels same time last year.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April		@..	72⅝
May	315,000	70⅜@71¼	70⅞
July	1,385,000	70 9-16@71 1-16	70⅝
September	60,000	70¼@70¾	70½
December	35,000	72 @72 7-16	72
Total	1,795,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April		@..	35⅞
May	80,000	35⅜@35⅞	35¾
July	30,000	36⅛@..	36⅛
September	5,000	37¾@..	37¾
Total	115,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	50,000	24¼@..	24¼
July	50,000	24⅜@24½	24½

No. 2 White—

May		@..	25½
Total	100,000		

FLOUR—Market firm, but demand very moderate. Sales, 10,775 bbls, including of City Mills, 4,000 bbls patents, 4,150 bbls clears, 500 bbls extra, and 525 bbls fine, at quotations, 1,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.75, 150 bbls bakers' extra at $3.40, and 300 bbls straights at $3.65....Arrivals, 8,129 bbls and 11,435 sacks; exports, 1,387 bbls and 16,891 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 43,032 bbls and 8 sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.40@$2.80.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady and quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@2.10; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 77@78c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.60; ground, $3.60@$3.80. No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Dull and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@65c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75 @80c; rye feed, 60@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a little demand yesterday from shippers; 25½c would have been paid for either good off-yellow or prime, for the former in small lots, while the price was offered for 1,000 bbls prime, 25½c was asked, but at that there was a fair quantity on sale. The steadiness of the position in consideration of the prolonged dullness was remarkable. While hog products have been steadily yielding in values through from the beginning of the year, yet cotton oil two months since was at 25c, and it has not varied from that period more than ½@¾c, while no change had been to better figures, leaving the position yesterday as noted—25½c asked. Crude, in barrels, was scarce, and quoted at 22@22½c....LINSEED was in moderate demand; American at 40c, boiled at 43c, Calcutta at 42c....LARD OIL was in fair jobbing demand; quoted at 50c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, April 27.—Oil closed at $1.26, the only quotation to-day. Standard's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a declining tendency again, with pork down for the day 20@22½c, lard 7½@10 points, and bacon 7½@10 points. The weakness was through the large receipts of hogs, much beyond estimates. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 29,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,072 bbls pork, 8,702,857 lb lard, 9,783,850 lb bacon; same time last year, 8,212 bbls pork, 8,214,051 lb lard, 13,833,912 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week: 3,843 lb pork, 5,271,587 lb lard, 11,432,624 lb meats; same time last year, 6,821 bbls pork, 4,124,263 lb lard, 12,860,479 lb meats.

LARD—The West was down 10 points and slow, with April closing at $4.72½; May was at $4.72½@$4.75, closing at $4.72½; July at $4.85@$4.90, closing at $4.85 bid; September at $5@$5.05, closing at $5 bid. Here there was absence of material demand, with cash quoted at $5.05, nominal. Of tank lots, sales of 2 carloads at $4.80; closing offered at $4.75; May option nominal, $5.02. City steam was lower; sales of 150 tcs at $4.55. Refined was quiet; Continent at $4.75; South American at $5.75; compound at $4.25@$4.62½, as to quality.

PORK—The exporters were buying to a fair extent at steady prices, with sales of 300 bbls mess. The West was down 22½c, closing with a reaction of only 2½c, with April closing at $8.17½; May was at $8.15 to $8.35, closing at $8.17½; July at $8.35 to $8.52½, closing at $8.37½ asked; September at $8.55 to $8.70, closing at $8.55....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50 for old and $10@$10.25 for new; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $11.25@ $12.25.

BACON—The short ribs in the West were offered at 10 points decline, closing a trifle steadier, with April at $4.10 nominal; May was at $4.10@ $4.15, closing at $4.10 bid; July at $4.25@$4.27½, closing at $4.25 bid; September at $4.37½@$4.45, closing at $4.37½@$4.40.

CUT MEATS—Demands were light for city meats at steady prices; sales of 6,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 4¾c, and 10 tcs clear bellies at 4⅞c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾c; 10-lb average, 5@5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately at steady prices....Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.50@$11; extra mess, in barrels, $7@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $14@$15.50.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and easy in price, with $14 quoted at the West and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Were offered at easier prices....Bacon at 4¾c, 180 lb, at 4¼c, 100 lb at 5c, 140 lb at 5¼c, 120 lb at 5¼c, pigs at 5¾c. Receipts at the West, 61,697 head; same time last year, 51,-000 head. Chicago—Receipts, 44,000 head; active; 5@10c lower; $3.15@$3.75; left over, 1,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,000 head; steady; $3.55@ $3.70. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; weaker; $.30@$3.55. Omaha—Receipts, 1,100 head; 5@10c lower; $3.15@$3.35. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,355 head; active; firm; $3.10@$3.60. Milwaukee —Receipts, 1,306 head; $3.35@$3.60. St. Louis— Lower; $3.20@$3.55.

TALLOW—The market was slow for the day, after the extensive business of last week, with the accumulations well sold. Bidding was scarce, and hardly over 3⅝c for city, while 3¼c was asked. For country-made, small demands at 3¾@3⅝c....STEARINE—For oleostearine a quiet market, with 4¼c quoted nominal. In lard stearine absence of material business, with 5½ @5¾c quoted.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened easy, but closed firm at unchanged prices to 10 points advance, with free local bidding and scarcity of sellers; Havre was irregular at ½@¾c decline, and Hamburg steady at unchanged prices to ⅛ pfennig loss....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,200 bags Maracaibo and 200 bags Savanilla, on private terms....Opening Call 11 A. M.—May, 500 bags at 12.75c; June, 250 bags at 12.55c; September, 250 bags at 11.45c; October, 250 bags at 11.10c; December, 1,000 bags at 10.80c; total, 2,250 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 250 bags at 12.80c; June, 250 bags at 12.50c and 250 bags at 12.55c; September, 500 bags at 11.50c and 500 bags at 11.55c; March, 500 bags at 10.75c and 500 bags at 10.80c; total, 2,750 bags. Total for day, 5,000 bags....Closing prices: January, 10.85@10.95c; February, 10.90@10.95c; March, 10.80@10.85c; April, 12.80@12.90c; May, 12.85@ 12.90c; June, 12.65@12.70c; July, 12.40@12.50c; August, 11.90@12c; September, 11.60@11.65c; October, 11.20@11.25c; November, 11.05@11.10c; December, 10.90@10.95c.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and without special feature, with the close steady at 2@5 points decline, following Liverpool's loss of ½@2 points....Spot was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 576 bales to shippers, and 1,267 bales to spinners, with 500 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8 5-16c; middling uplands, 8 1-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
April	7.77@7.78	7.77	7.77	1,200
May	7.77@7.78	7.79	7.75	9,400
June	7.80@7.81	7.82	7.77	16,000
July	7.76@....	7.79	7.75	14,400
August	7.75@7.76	7.78	7.73	26,400
September	7.33@7.34	7.38	7.33	3,800
October	7.21@7.22	7.24	7.20	10,200
November	7.12@7.13	7.14	7.10	6,800
December	7.11@7.12	7.13	7.10	11,500
January	7.15@7.16	7.18	7.14	3,900
February	....@....	7.20	7.20	100
Total				103,700

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 6,117 bales against 9,360 bales same day last year.

COTTON PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts were light again to-day, and with the docks pretty well cleared of stock and not a great amount in store, a better feeling seems to be developed. This is particularly noticed in regard to marrow, pea, and red kidney, all of which were held a little higher, and had some sales at the advance. Medium remain quiet and seldom exceed $1.15 in a wholesale way. Lima in small supply and firm. Green peas slow. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.30@ $1.32½; do, medium, $1.25@$1.27½; do, pea, $1.12½@$1.15; do, white kidney, $1.25@$1.30; do, red kidney, $1@$1.02½; do, turtle soup, $1.25; do, yellow eye, $1.20@$1.25; do, lima, California, $1.90; do, foreign pea, old, 80@90c; do, foreign medium, old, 70@80c; green peas, barrels, 75@77½c; do, bags, 70@72½c; do, Scotch, 72½@75c.

BUTTER—Choice firm; good demand....Western creamery, 10@15c; extra, 15c; State dairy, 8@ 14½c; Western imitation creamery, 9½@11½c; do, factory, 7@10c.

CHEESE—Demand light; freely offered....State, full cream, large, 5@9¾c; do, fancy, 9¼@9¾c; do, small, 4½@10c; fancy, 9¾@10c; part skims, 3@ 4½c; do, full skims, 2@2½c.

EGGS—Large receipts; fancy steady.....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, 11½c; Western, fresh gathered, 10@11½c; Southern, fresh collections, 9@10c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Apples are in light supply and choice lots of red fruit are meeting a fair demand at rather firm prices. Russets steady in the better qualities, but undergrades dull and weak. California oranges moving very slowly at about former prices. Raspberries and strawberries were quite plenty this morning, but the average quality were below fancy and most sales in range of 18@20c, a few fancy large reaching 25c, and in rare instances a shade higher. Blackberries are now out of favor and moving slowly at lower prices. A very heavy supply from North Carolina, for which the demand is light and the average sales considerably lower. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $2

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

DELMONICO TO HAVE A RIVAL IN THE UP-TOWN MOVEMENT.

Sherry Enters as an Opponent—He Leases for Sixty-three Years the Brokaw Property at the Southwest Corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street — He Will Have the Largest Ballroom in the City—The Auction Doings.

Delmonico is to have a rival in his up-town movement. This rival, too, is one who has hitherto catered to the same kind of patronage, and who is now to be equipped with a larger establishment. To emphasize the rivalry, the two places are to be opposite one another on Fifth Avenue.

The announcement was made in the columns of THE TIMES last week that Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer had undertaken to build for Delmonico a restaurant and ballroom structure at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, and had leased the same for twenty-one years, with renewal privilege. While the negotiations were pending for this purpose, Mr. Louis Sherry was figuring on obtaining, for similar uses, the Brokaw property, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The Delmonico plot contains about 7,500 square feet, with a frontage of 44 feet on the avenue and 140 feet on the street. Mr. Sherry's idea was to have a plot nearly three times the size. Mr. Brokaw's property consists of three four-story brownstone buildings with a front of about 94 feet on the avenue and 125 feet on the street. To enlarge the plot, Mr. Brokaw has purchased from the Lee estate adjoining property, making a plot containing about 20,000 square feet.

Yesterday, Mr. Sherry took a lease of the entire property for twenty-one years, with two renewals of twenty-one years each. The tenants in the buildings were paid for their leases, and the work of tearing down the old structures will begin at once. A fireproof structure six or seven stories high will be first erected, and the foundations and framework will be made sufficiently strong to sustain a much taller building in case such a one is needed in the future. This building will be put up by Mr. Isaac V. Brokaw for Mr. Sherry. The architects, McKim, Mead & White, are now engaged on the plans, which provide for a French café and restaurant, a palm garden, suites of apartments, and the largest ballroom in the city. The ground rent will be about $50,000 per year, and the lessee will, in addition, pay 6 per cent. on the cost of the building. Mr. Sherry will take a trip abroad at once to study certain features of some of the best establishments of the kind, with a view to reproducing here, in a modified way, whatever seems likely to be popular. The brokers in the transaction were Messrs. James L. Libby & Son. Fully $1,750,000 are involved in the investment.

Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. have sold for William J. and Alexander D. Bruen, to the Germania Fire Insurance Company, at $200,000, the lot, 24 by 125, at 62 William Street, east side, 8 feet south of Cedar Street. The company's eight-story building was erected on this plot and on the eight feet of the Cedar Street corner, a lease being taken of the Bruen property. This has now been purchased.

Mr. John A. Picken has sold the three-story stone-front dwelling 333 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 18 by 100.11.

Mr. Charles H. Easton has sold for C. H. Schultheis, to an investor, at $26,000, the five-story flat 225 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. Jacob D. Butler has sold to Charles E. Hartsell, for improvement, the plot at the northeast corner of the Boulevard and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 150 by 100 by 110.5.

Mr. W. S. Hollingsworth has sold, at $32,500, the four-story dwelling 9 Mount Morris Avenue, 20 by 75 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. William M. Ryan sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John Lanzer, at $5,500, the property at 813 Union Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of Cedar Street, 20.3 by 168 by irregular, with three-story frame store tenement in front and frame buildings in rear.

Mr. Henry W. Donald of R. V. Harnett & Co. sold, under foreclosure, to William F. Chambers, at $16,300, the three-story brick dwelling 236 West Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 105.10½ feet west of Broadway, 20 by 100.5. It is understood that the sale was merely to perfect title.

Mr. William Kenelly sold, under foreclosure, to Minnie E. Pasco, at $16,200, the three-story brownstone dwelling 20 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 285 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.11.

The sales at auction for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' trustees' and others' auction sales, as follows: Block bounded by Ninth Avenue and Thirteenth and Hudson Streets, 156.3 by 70 by 167.10 by 5.6, five-story brick store and lofts building, with extensive vaults: also 419 and 421 Broome Street, south side, 74 10½ feet east of Crosby Street, 24 by 134 by irregular, with twelve-foot wide alley to Crosby Street; also 460 Broome Street, north side, 75 feet west of Mercer Street, 25 by 100, five-story stone and brick store and lofts building; also 94 Eighth Avenue, east side, 58⅜ feet south of Fifteenth Street, 19.4½ by 73.6, three-story and basement brick building, with store; also 365 to 369 West Eleventh Street, north side, about 196 feet west of Washington Street, 365 and 367 being two four-story brick dwellings, each 20 by 93.2, and 369 being a four-story brick factory, 30 by 93.2; also plot of about 1½ acres at northwest corner of Wildwood Avenue and the Newark and Mount Pleasant turnpike, Jeffrey's Hill Park, Orange, N. J., 151.6 by 293.10 by 165 by 313, with three-story frame dwelling, stables, carriage house, &c.; also 151 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, east side, 144 feet north of East Third Street, 56 by 105, frame double store and dwelling; also southwest corner of Morgan and Washington Streets, Jersey City, 50 by 100, five-story brick factory.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Cephas Brainerd, Jr., referee, 75 West Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 80.5 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19.7 by 101.3 by 9.2 by 100.8½, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,580.

By William M. Ryan, auction sales, as follows: Eleven villa plots, nine on the east side of Woody Crest Avenue, beginning about 745 feet north of Jerome Avenue, two being 50 by 100 each, six each 37.6 by 100, and one 37 by 100, and two on the west side of Woody Crest Avenue opposite, respectively, 37.80 and 37.29 feet front by from 90.55 to 99.92 feet deep; also plot adjoining the latter on west side of Woody Crest Avenue, 25.19 by 115.5 by — by 112.42, with three-story and basement stone villa; also leasehold of 405 East Fifteenth Street, north side, 94 feet east of First Avenue, 24.9 by 103.3, with five-story brick tenement in front and three-story brick stable and tenement in rear.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, executor's sale, as follows: No. 291 Fifth Avenue, east side, 74.2 feet north of Thirtieth Street, 24.7 by 100, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 41 and 45 West Twentieth Street, north side, the last-mentioned being 193.3 feet east of Sixth Avenue, respectively 19 and 20 by 92, two five-story mansard roof English basement brownstone and brick dwellings; also 148 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 73.8 by 25.1 by 71.8, three-story brick stable.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sales, two actions, W. A. Woodworth, referee, Plots 173, 178, 207, 514, 235, 516, and 517 of the Arden property, William's Bridge; also Plot 205.

By William Kennelly, executors', trustees', and auction sales, as follows: No. 259 East Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 181.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 102.2, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 59½ East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 156.2 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 24.8¼ by 100, two-story and basement dwelling; also lot 25 by 100.11, on north side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue; also two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 300 feet west of Lenox Avenue; also three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on north side of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 125 feet east of Eleventh Avenue; also three lots, each 25 feet front by from 71.5¼ to 74.0⅜ feet deep, on south side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 200 feet east of Eleventh Avenue; also 635 East Eleventh Street, north side, 199.8 feet west of Avenue C, 16.8 by 103.3, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sale, 265 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 233.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 56 and 58 Allen Street, east side, 140 feet south of Grand Street, 40 by 87.11 by 39.9 by 88, with one-story and basement brick building at 58 and five-story and basement brick building at 58.

At 59 Liberty Street—By John T. Boyd, executors' sale, 173 Allen Street, west side, 60 feet south of Stanton Street, 25 by 87.6, with three-story and basement frame (brick front) building and five-story brick tenement in rear.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Central Park, at north end of the pond, near Fifty-ninth Street, for a stone bridge, by the City of New-York; cost, $7,000.

Madison and Gouverneur Streets, southwest corner, for a six-story brick tenement and store, by Dora Rosenstein of 264 Bleecker Street, owner; cost, $25,000.

Southern Westchester Turnpike, north side, 101 feet east of Lafayette Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, by Henry Nerenberg of Van Nest, owner; cost, $4,000.

Second Street and Fifth Avenue, southeast corner, (William's Bridge,) for a one-story and loft frame stable, by Edward H. Rogers of William's Bridge, owner; cost, $200.

No. 81 East Broadway, by Joseph H. Cohen of 108 East Broadway, owner, alterations to a four-story brick warehouse and store; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 360 to 366 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, by Bernard Rosenstock of 137 Broadway, owner; alterations to a five-story brick flat; cost, $500.

Fiftieth Street, north side, 65 feet east of Ninth Avenue, by John Wolf of 454 West Forty-ninth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $200.

No. 194 Lewis Street, by George F. Frick of 1,003 Sixth Avenue, owner, alterations to two three-story brick dwellings and stores; cost, $200.

No. 117 Forsyth Street, by James Lenahan of 58 East Tenth Street, alterations to two three-story and basement brick shops and tenements; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, April 27.

WADSWORTH AV and 179th St; s e corner, 25x100; William J. Willett and wife to Joseph H. Cain $1

TRINITY AV, w s, 150 ft n of Clifton St, 50x100; Michael J. Leahy and wife to Daniel Kelly 6,000

FOREST AV, e s, 120 ft s of Home St, 19x107.2; John W. Decker to Amalie Weiffenbach 7,500

TINTON AV, w s, 162.6 ft s of Home St, 18.6x110; John W. Decker to Mary Quigley 7,800

WILLARD AV, s s, 700 ft w of 2d St, 50x200 to Clinton Av x50; Philip S. Austin and wife to John Parsons 1,000

GRANT ST, s s, Lot 59, map of property of William Cooper, Westchester; James B. Lockwood, referee, to James T. Lane. 55

15TH ST, s s, e ½ of Lot 400, map of Unionport; Frank M. Clendendin and wife to Paul E. Koppe 2

1ST ST, s s, Lots 675 and 676, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge; Levi H. Mace and wife to Ernest Buckley 900

DECATUR AV, e s, 192 ft s of Travers St, 26.7x100.7; John A. Knox and wife to Henry Trudeau 5

LOT 308, map of Section B, Vyse estate; Annie Keiber to Lizzie A. McCone, ex prop. and 100

COLUMBUS AV, 20 to 26, and 103 and 105 West 60th St, being n w corner; Jane and William W. Macfarlane to Emma C. Simes 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 749; Maurice Blum and wife to Stella Blum 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 80; Sigfried Wittner to Louis Schoenberg 35,000

BANK ST, 121; Thomas F. Ryan and wife to John E. Wellenkamp 15,500

STANTON ST, 56; Leopold Kornick and wife to Jacob Wolf 8,750

BOWERY, 334 and 336; Annie M. Williams and another to James Birchett.. 1

10TH ST, n e s, 429.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 21.6x94.7; Eleanor M. Williams to George F. Roesch 22,000

32D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Hannah C. Somers to Hannah R. Farnum and another 1

SAME PROPERTY, Thomas W. Hill, as executor, to same 1

MADISON AV, 178; Eliza C. Oakman to Richard H. Hunt and others, trustees.. 10

19TH ST, s s, 331.3 ft w of Avenue A, 25x92; Maria McGiveney to Ernest F. Bliss, Jr 1

72D ST, s s, 216.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2; Herman Wronkow and wife to Bridget McMahon 19,500

130TH ST, n s, 320 ft w of 5th Av, 20x99.11; Mary H. Valentine to Edward McElroy 14,500

97TH ST, 226 and 228 East; Robert C. Knaggs and wife to Flora Levy 1

113TH ST, s s, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100; Oscar F. Zollikoffer and wife to John Acker 16,000

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 120th St, 201.10 ft to 121st St x225x irregular; Emily A. Smith to James H. Jones.....160,000

132D ST, 202 West; Mary S. Bowen to Winslow E. Buzby 1

99TH ST, 300 West; William J. Nicklas to Mary G. Chamberlain 1

144TH ST, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.5x81.11; Sadie V. Tarler to Carrie M. Vermilyea 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 364.10 ft n of 141st St, runs n e 414.8xn w 10xirregular; George R. Sheldon as assignee to John O. Baker 143,500

10TH AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 120th St, 25.2x100; also n s of 120th St, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 75x100.11; Henry L. Faris and wife to M. F. Todd 1

116TH ST, 304 West; Rudolph Einbigle and wife to Hugo D. Rosendorf 1

161H ST, 306 West; Rudolph Einbigle to same 1

182D ST, 202 West; Isabella McCormack and another to Mary S. Bowen 1

127TH ST, n s, 281.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x99.11; Sarah Crawford to Kate C. Kelly.

GRAND BOULEVARD, e s, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 25x100; Harriet MacGregor to George L. Slawson and another 100

184TH ST, n s, 430 ft e of 11th Av, 20x99.11; Jacob Hess to William J. Willett 1

157TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Frederick Boegehold to Philip Egbert and wife 1

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Boegehold and others to Philip Egbert and wife 1

LOTS 74, 75, and 82, map of 155 lots of Charles A. Stadler property; John Hassan to Sarah Hassard 1

LOT 117, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Eugene T. Woolf and wife to Ole H. Olsen 2,175

LOT 118, same map, same to same 2,175

181ST ST, n s, 132 ft w of Franklin Av, 44x150; Daniel Mapes, Jr., and wife to Henry R. White 1,400

PROSPECT AV, e s, part of Lot 30, map of Fairmount, Tyler Morrisania, 50x100; Sarah L. Weigand to Mary E. Doane 1

LIBERTY ST, n s, 5.3 feet w of Church St, 26.8 more 5x100; Philip H. Chambers, as executor and trustee, and others, to William Gillihan, J. M. and L. N. Levy 1

BEEKMAN ST, 106 and 108; Douglas Robinson, executor, and others, executors and trustees, to Mayer Kahn 1

DELANCEY ST, 190; Abraham Rosenberg and wife to Esther Goodman 25,250

95TH ST, 227 East; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Sarah Lazarus 11,050

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 96.3x100.11; William P. Youngs to Valentine Lange 1

ST NICHOLAS AV, 197; Valentine Pressler to Nellie Marvin 1

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15.1x24.6x16.5; William Rankin and wife to Jessie Bell 1

105TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x irregular; John O. Baker and wife to John Casey 19,500

Recorded Leases.

CROPSEY, Jasper F., to Emil Eisemann; 68 West Houston St, 5 years $1,500

DEGNAN, Mary, to George Hansen; 385 Water St, 5 years 975

FISHER, Sydney, to Nicola Prota; 330 East 63d St, 3 years 1,300

FLEMMING, Pauline, executrix, to Jacob Dietl; 99 East 3d St, 5 years....$1,800 to 2,100

HAMEL, James, to Philip Llensch; 862 Amsterdam Av, 5 1-6 years 1,500

JACKSON, James M., agent, to Henry M. Hall and another; 5 and 7 City Hall Place, 3 years 2,400

JANES, Silas, to John Stapleton; 147 1st Av, 5 years ..... $1,200 to 1,300

KRATZ, William, to Henry Snyder; 134 Greenwich Av, 5 years 1,200

NEWTON, Henry J., to Betsy Libman; 409 Broome St, 3 years 1,800

STUDINSKI, Leo, to Daniel Allen; 62 and 64 Rutgers St, 3 years 1,380

RANSOM, Lewis E., to Luiz Martinez, 34 Maiden Lane, 2 years 1,300

THE RECTOR, &c., of St. Clement's Church to James Kyle; e s of Broadway, 118.3 ft s of 12th St, 25.1x116.5x25.5x117, 21 years 4,250

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as trustees, to George H. Miller; n s of 5th St, Lots 132 and 134, map of Stephen Whitney, 5 years 2,000

REINOLD, Augusta, to Carney Flynn; 639 3d Av and 201 and 203 East 41st St, 5 years 2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKER, John, to Oscar F. Zollikoffer; s s of 113th St, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 6 months $14,000

BAKER, John O., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; e s of Hamilton Terrace, 364.10 ft n of 141st St, runs to St. Nicholas Av, 1 year 100,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Isabella McCormack; 202 West 132d St, 1 year 750

BLISS, Ernest F., to Charles H. Reed; s s of 19th St, 331.3 ft w of Avenue A, 5 1-6 years 6,000

BARRY, James T., and wife to the executors of Susan S. Metcalfe; n s of 148th St, 137.4 ft e of Bergen Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years 34,500

SAME to Phebe McDonald; n s of 148th St, 165.10 ft e of Bergen Av, 3 years.. 12,000

CASEY, John, to John O. Baker; s s of 105th St, 110 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 13,650

CLARKE, Richard H., to Charles H. Clark, G. and Mary G. Voorhees; s s of 138th St, 346 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years 5,000

SAME to Effie V. V. Knox; s s of 138th St, 304 ft w of Boulevard, (five mortgages,) 3 years 32,500

CORNER, Margaret, to Broadway Savings Institution; e s of Marches Av, 181.4 ft n of Boscobel Av, 1 year 6,000

CONGER, Clarence R., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of Monroe St, 176.11 ft w of Rutgers St, 1 year 18,000

COHEN, Hannah, to Sarah A. Williamson; e s of Prospect Av, 116 ft n of Dawson St, 2 months 1,700

DORN, John H., to Union Trust Company, trustee of Amelia Choppin; n s of 9th St, 287 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years 13,000

DOANE, Mary E., to Sarah L. Welgand; e s of Prospect Av, Lot 30, map of Fairmount, 3 years 4,500

EGBERT, Philip, and wife to August Frenel; n s of 157th St, 325 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years 3,200

FENLON, John T., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; n w corner of Charlton and Greenwich Sts, 1 year 7,000

FLANK, Charles, and wife to John H. Burt; w s of 2d Av, 27.2 ft n of 84th St, 2 years 1,000

GALLIKER, Charles H., to George W. Kitchell; n s of 123d St, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years (three mortgages).. 8,000

HOFFMANN, Thekla, to Charles F. Bauerdorf; s s of 76th St, 67 ft e of 3d Ave, 3 years 7,000

HOLLEY, Mary E., to Columbian J. Kelly; n s of Crotona Ave 278.6 ft e of Broad St, 3 years 1,000

HALL, Nancy and Charles, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 64th St, 83.4 ft e of 4th Ave, 1 year 15,000

KNAPP, Robert L. and wife to Julia Casper; s s of 97th St, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 3 9-12 years 500

LEVI, Philip, to Leah Guran; e s of 2d Av, 60.10 ft n of 115th St, 3 years.... 2,500

LUTJENS, Frederick, to Alyea & Hughes; n s of 144th St, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 2 months 1,000

LOONIS, James J., the executors of George A. Thayer; n w corner of 3d Av, and 140th St, 5 years 35,000

MYERS, Sallie, and husband to the United States Trust Company of New-York; e s of Madison Av, 94.8 ft n of 91st St, (two mortgages,) 5 years 17,000

MORRIS, John R., to Samuel B. Benn; 1,468 2d Av, 6 months 550

OLSEN, Ole H., to James A. and Eugene T. Woolf; Lots 117 and 118, map of Section A of Vyse estate, 6 months..... 2,150

PATTEN, Walter R., and wife to Annie S. Patten; s s of 28th St, 173 ft e of 6th Av, 26x98.9, ½ part, secures annuity... 3,750

PISKO, Emanuel, and wife to Leopold Adler; 126 2d Av, 104 years 12,750

QUACKENBUSH, Harrie A., to Nathan L. Ely; s s of 98th St, 200 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 10,000

ROESCH, George F., and wife to Eleanor M. Williams; n e s of 10th St, 450.6 ft n w of 2d Av, installments 15,000

REEBER, William C., and wife to Sarah A. Briggs; e s of Sedgwick Av, 409.11 ft n of the Renwick property, 1 year... 3,500

SLAWSON, George L., and another to Harriet MacGregor; e s of Grand Boulevard, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 3 years.. 10,000

STOKER, Charlotte M., to Henry Wallbott and wife; 834, 832, and 830 East 164th St, (three mortgages,) 3 years.... 12,000

SAVIDGE, Carrie F., to John S. Foster; s s of 29th St, 160 ft w of 2d Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 20,000

SCHOENBERG, Louis, to Sigfried Wittner; 80 Eldridge St, 1 year 9,500

SCHWARZ, Bertha, to Frieda Hart; e s of 1st Av, 50.7 ft s of 124th St, 2,413, 1 year 5,000

TODD, M. Fannie, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 120th St, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 12,000

VERMILYA, Carrie M., to Sadie V. Farler; s s of 144th St, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 1,000

WILSON, Annie G., and husband to Isaac H. Platt, as executor of Frederick A. Platt; 502 and 504 West 39th St, 3 years 26,000

WILLIAMS, Margaret M., to the United States Trust Company of New-York; 85 to 89 Liberty St, ⅓ part, 1 year 24,500

KEIBER, Annie, to Lizzie A. McCone; Lot 233, map of Section A of Vyse estate, 6 months 200

REISS, Emilie and Christian F. W., to the executors of Joseph P. Acker, deceased; Lots 6 and 104, Block 2,513, map of Kent estate, 5 years 3,000

TRUEAU, Henry, to John A. Knox; e s of Decatur Av, 192 ft s of Travers St, 1 year 1,600

TIMKEN, Mary A., to Barbara Schmedes; n s of 51st St, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 1 1-16 years 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARRY, James T., to James F. Casey.... $1

CASEY, James F., to Mary E. Barry.... 1

FOSTER, Charles G., and another, trustees of Harriet S. Ward, to George G. Foster and others, trustees of John S. Ward 1

SAME, as trustee for Alice F. Ward, to same 1

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Hedwig S. Beck 11,000

JONES, Louis, to Lazarus B. Rafelson.. 1

KILBURN, Frederick D., Superintendent of Banks, to Edwin E. Dickinson, receiver of Granite State Provident Association ..... Order of court

KILIAN, Theodore and William, to Helen M. Edgar 4,000

LEITH, John H., to Christopher W. Wilson 1

MARKS, Francis M., to Angel J. Simpson, (three assignments) 1

RAFELSON, Lazarus B., to Ellen Abrahams 1

SCHMID, Josephine, to Ashbel P. Fitch. 10,000

SWAN, Edward H., executor of Benjamin L. Swan, to Margaret S. Swan and another, individually and as thrutees of Robert J. Swan ..... —

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States 10,000

SAME to Isaac Blumenthal 33,000

SAME to Emil Frank 8,000

WILLIAMSON, Smith, to George C. Giacus 2,003

Lis Pendens.

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 18.5 ft n of 120th St, 15x80; The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York against Lillie E. Henderson, individually and as executrix, and John F. Lynch, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BAINBRIDGE AV, n s, 100 ft w of Suburban St, 75x112.8x75x112.8; Frederick W. Meyer against Joseph and Mary Hare, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BROADWAY, e s, extends from 44th to 45th St, runs n 203.9x e 154.9x s irregular to 44th St x w 101.3 to Broadway; L. J. Wing & Co. against Oscar Hammerstein, &c., (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 121st St, 100.11 x99x irregular to 121st St x61.8; Julius L. Engel against Charles Eichtermann, and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien.)

WORTH ST, 159; the National Central Bank of Cherry Valley against Ellen M. Harriott and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

66TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 200 or 225x105; Patrick Gallagher against the St. Nicholas Skating and Ice Company, (warrant of attachment to bond property.)

121ST ST and Lexington Av, n e corner, 50x100; John and Jeremiah Drew against Charles Richterman, and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

98TH ST, 83.9 ft e of 3d Av, 26.3x100.9; the Dry Dock Savings Institution against William H. Everson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

DALY AV, e s, 273.4 ft n of old north line of Tremont Av, 27x166.9x30.9x165; Robert Courtright against Walter Wilcox and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

87TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 50 x95; Richardson & Burgess against Florence B. Poole, owner; White & Anderson, contractors $3,550

148TH ST, 456 and 458 East; A. P. Dienst & Co. against August F. Johnson, owner and contractor 66

2D AV, 1126; Julius Kaden against A. V. H. Stuyvesant, owner; Emanuel Pisko, lessee; Emil Lowenthal, contractor 100

140TH ST, 303 West; John Smith against Annie O'Farrell, owner and contractor.. 181

SAME PROPERTY; James Breheney against same owner and contractor 67

VYSE ST, e s, 150 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Charles J. Todd against Henry H. Neithardt, owner and contractor 79

LONGFELLOW and JENNINGS STS, s w corner, 100x100; same against same owner and contractor 87

116TH ST, s s 150 ft e of 7th Av, 225x100; the Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company against McNeil & Taylor or William W. Taylor, owner and contractor 373

CHERRY ST, 360; Max Juster against Max Wolff and Frederick Sackett, owners; Max Wolff, contractor 14,275

BROADWAY, 227 and 229; Henry S. Northrop against Jacobs Brothers, owners; Lyons & Shea, contractors 150

ST. NICHOLAS AV and 150th St, s w corner, 51.1x75x irregular; J. Edward Addicks and John V. Bacot, assignees of the Staten Island Terra Cotta and Lumber Company, against Annie E. Doyle, owner and contractor 4,105

SPRING ST, 324; Joseph T. Gately against Thomas Cloke, owner and contractor..... 72

SAME PROPERTY; same against same owner and G. H. Madigan, contractor... 129

TO SWEAR OFF THEIR TAXES.

Big Crowd of Persons Taking Advantage of Time Before May 1.

This is the last week in which those who are put down on the tax books as owning taxable property of a personal nature can "swear off," and as a result the Tax Department was besieged yesterday by persons anxious to swear that they are poor and should not be taxed.

There were several hundred persons in line at 9 o'clock in the morning awaiting their turns to take the oath that will absolve them from paying the personal tax.

Thus far there have been 14,000 persons to "swear off," as against 20,000 last year. Ex-Judge John F. Dillon, counsel for the estate of Jay Gould, went before the Tax Commissioners yesterday and filed with them the records of the courts showing that the Gould heirs were not residents of New-York City, and therefore not taxable for personal property.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Fascinating Fancies for Summer Days. Factory Prices.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION AT 111 BROADWAY, N. Y. REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,

MONDAY, May 4, Noon,

59 CITY LOTS VYSE ESTATE

DESIRABLY SITUATED ON AND NEAR

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,

FREEMAN ST. AND WEST FARMS RD., 23D WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.

Readily accessible by following roads:

THIRD AV. ELEVATED to 169th St. Station, about 6 minutes' walk west of Vyse Estate, (5-cent fare to Battery.)

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD TROLLEY direct to these lots.

WEST FARMS TROLLEY along Boston Av. to Southern Boulevard.

WESTCHESTER AV. TROLLEY to Southern Boulevard, these trolley lines connecting with elevated at 129th and 149th Sts.

EASY TERMS. TITLES INSURED FREE.

Send for maps to James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, April 28, 1896,

At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

BY ORDER OF HARRIE G. NEWTON, EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF HENRY J. NEWTON, deceased,

The Choice & Va'uable Property

Nos. 669 to 685 Hudson St., 22 to 36 9th Avenue,

being entire square between

13th and 14th Streets, Nos. 419, 421, & 460 Broome St., Southwest Corner Morgan and Washington Streets, Jersey City, New-Jersey, and No. 151 South Fourth Avenue, bet. E. 2d and E. 3d Sts., Mount Vernon, New-York.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, April 29th, 1896,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock noon,

THE VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY

S. E. Cor. of West Broadway & Prince St,

No. 138 PRINCE STREET,

6-story building, 25 feet x101 feet.

Nos. 140 AND 142 PRINCE ST.

5-story building, 50 feet x101 feet.

Leased at $17,000 to U. S. Government and other tenants.

Mortgage, $135,000 at five per cent.

Maps and further particulars at the office of H. S. Abbot, 1,122 Broadway, corner 25th St., or of the Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt. (5243.)

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction,

TUESDAY, May 5th, 1896,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock noon,

ABSOLUTE SALE

OF THE VALUABLE PLOT OF LOTS,

180 feet front by 100 feet 5 inches deep on the

Northerly side of West 70th St.,

and 220 feet west of West End Avenue. The property will be sold subject to mortgages amounting to $80,000 at 5 per cent.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, 9 Pine St., 1 Madison Av. (5265) Telephone, 1442 Cortlandt.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF MICUEL GARCIA, DEC'D.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

the desirable 4-story high-stoop brownstone front dwelling and lot,

NO. 291 FIFTH AVENUE,

east side, between 30th and 31st Sts. The 2 5-story Mansard roof English basement brownstone and brick dwellings and lots,

NOS. 41 & 45 WEST 20TH ST.,

north side, just east of 6th Av. The 3-story brick and stone stable and lot

NO. 148 WEST 56TH ST.,

between 6th and 7th Avs.

70 PER CENT. may remain on bond and mtge. at 4½ per cent. Maps and particulars of MESSRS. WEEKES BROS., Attys., No. 58 Wall St., and permits from Auctioneers. No. 24 Pine St.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs, Will sell at auction, Wed., April 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

THE CLOSE AN ESTATE.

490 TO 502 CHERRY ST.,

adjoining northeast corner Corlears St., 6-STORY BRICK FACTORY BUILDING, 154 FT. ON STREET x50 FT. DEEP.

Ambrose Leasehold 20 years from December 1, 1886, with renewal. Ground rent $1,750 for first ten years; $2,000 for next ten years; taxes, assessments, and water rates.

EDWARD S. CLINCH, Esq., Attorney, 115 B'way.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

NUTLEY, NEW-JERSEY.—Houses for sale and to let. Apply to MACY & DONALDSON, opp. Nutley Station.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET—The corner store and basement room 76 6th Av., corner Waverley Place; good business stand; also first floor of three rooms at 133 Waverley Place; immediate possession. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 86 4th Av.

TO LET—The store 8 Bowery; good stand for business; immediate possession. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 86 4th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO RENT—The lower part of private house; furnished or unfurnished; price moderate. P. J. M., 1,242 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

1,418 BROADWAY.—Desirable 9-room flat; elevator; all modern improvements; light all around. Apply to janitor.

SINGLE EIGHT-ROOM FLAT.—Steam heated; all improvements; rent, $36. Apply on premises, 169 East 90th St.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY TO LET.

TO RENT.—At Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, large furnished house, with water, gas, stable, and garden; about 10 acres of land; fine large trees and lawn; 10 minutes from the Riverdale railroad station; about 30 minutes to Grand Central Depot.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—Fernside Cottage, at Irvington-on-Hudson; 12 rooms; ground, about 1¾ acres; stable with three stalls and room for several carriages. Apply to H. R. BISHOP, Mills Building, 15 Broad St., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED—Country place or small farm; ten acres of more, with gar